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New GUIDE TO THE English Tongue: In Five PARTS.

CONTAINING,

- I. Words, both common and proper, from one to six Syllables: The several sorts of Monosyllables in the common Words being distinguish'd by Tables, into Words of two, three, and four Letters, &c. with six short Lessons at the End of each Table, not exceeding the order of Syllables in the foregoing Tables. The several sorts of Polysyllables also, being ranged in proper Tables, have their Syllables divided, and Directions placed at the Head of each Table for the Accent, to prevent false Pronunciation; together with the like Number of Lessons on the foregoing Tables, placed at the End of each Table, so far as to Words of four Syllables, for the easier and more speedy Way of teaching Children to Read.
- II. A large and useful Table of Words, that are the same in Sound, but different in Signification; very necessary to prevent the writing one Word for another of the same Sound.
- III. A short, but comprehensive Grammar of the English Tongue, delivered in the most familiar and instructive Method of Question and Answer; necessary for all such Persons as have the Advantage only of an English Education.
- IV. An useful Collection of Sentences in Prose and Verse, Divine, Moral, and Historical; together with a select Number of Fables, adorn'd with proper Sculptures, for the better Improvement of the Young Beginner.
- V. Forms of Prayer for Children, on several Occasions.

The Whole, being recommended by several Clergymen and eminent Schoolmasters, as the most useful Performance for the Instruction of Youth, is designed for the Use of SCHOOLS in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Thirteenth Edition.

By THOMAS DILWORTH,

AUTHOR of the

SCHOOLMASTERS ASSISTANT; and Schoolmaster in Wapping.

LONDON.

Printed and Sold by HENRY KENT, at the Printing Office
in Finsb-Lane, near the Royal Exchange. M.DCCLXV.

Just Published (Price 1 s. 6 d.)

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BOTH
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AUTHOR of this

New Guide to the English Tongue; and Schoolmaster in Wappin.

All Things, which from the very first Original Being of Things, have been framed and made, do appear to be framed by the Reason of Number; for this was the principal Example or Pattern in the Mind of the C R E A T O R .

Anitius Boetius,

Thou [O L O R D] hast ordered all Things in Measure, Number, and Weight.

Wisdom xi. 20.

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Eicals-Lane, near the Royal Exchange.

TO THE
Reverend and Worthy Promoters of the several
Charity-Schools in Great-Britain and Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

 HE tender Regard, which *You* have always shew'd, and still continue, for the *Salvation of Souls*, is eminently discovered in *Your Care for the Education of Children*.

To *You* it is, that the poorer Sort of People owe their *Obedience*, and indeed these Kingdoms their *Thankfulness*, for *Your* endeavouring to rescue so many poor Creatures from the Slavery of *Sin* and *Satan*.

Thus, GENTLEMEN, it is *Your Happiness*, that *You* are at the same time promoting the Glory of GOD, by *Your* careful Undertaking to save these little Ones from utter Destruction.

Your Preference of the Protestant Religion is herein gloriously discovered by those Principles of that best constituted Church, as professed in the Church of *England*, which *You* cause to be taught, and ingrafted in the tender Age of *Your Pupils*. Therefore,

Go on, WORTHY SIRS, with *Your* wonted Zeal for the Glory of GOD, and the Public Good of these Nations, united in the true Faith of CHRIST: and that *Your* pious Endeavours may always obtain their desired Success, and *You* that Reward which is promised to those that convert a Sinner from the Evil of his Way, is the earnest and hearty Prayer of,

GENTLEMEN,

Wappin-School, Your most obedient, and humble Servant,
June 14. 1740.

THO. DILWORTH.

THE P R E F A C E.



*I*t has been a general and true Observation, that with the Reformation of these Realms, Ignorance has gradually vanished at the increase of Learning amongst us, who take the Word of God for a Lantern to our Feet, and a Light to our Paths. Thus,

*T*hey who grop'd their Way to Virtue and Knowledge in the Days of Darkness and implicit Zeal, were taught little more than to mumble over a few Prayers by Heart, and never called upon to read, much less permitted to enquire into the Truth of what they professed. But

*S*ince the Sunshine of the Gospel of Jesus Christ has risen amongst us; since we are loosed from the Bands of Ignorance and Superstition; since every Protestant believes it to be his Duty to promote Christian Knowledge; certainly it will be confessed, that all Improvements in Learning ought to be encouraged; and consequently that they deserve our particular Regard, who study to make the first Steps thereof firm and easy. For human Prudence teacheth, That a good Beginning is the most reasonable Prospect of a good Ending. Therefore,

*A*s we boast of greater Advantages than our Forefathers, let us take care, lest we frustrate that great Work begun amongst us, by a negligent Prosecution of our Duty: For I would have you well assured, that it is as bad to learn the first Rudiments of Literature under wrong and depraved Habits, as not to learn them at all. For, the Man seldom clears himself of those ill Faculties, which he contracted in his tender Age: So, says Solomon, Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. And,

*A*s all Learning gradually ascends from the first Knowledge and use of Letters, Syllables and Words, what better Work can the Instructor of Youth undertake, than endeavour to propagate

The P R E F A C E.

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pagate the Knowledge, prevent and rectify the Mistakes, and root out the ill Habits contracted by many in a wrong Method, or thro' the Ignorance or neglect of the Teacher. Therefore,

As to Letters, we are to observe that they are the Foundation of all Learning, as being those Parts of which all Syllables, Words, Sentences and Speeches are composed. As to their Shape or Form, those commonly used in the English, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages, are described in the first Page of this Book. As to their Number, in English they are Twenty-six. As to their Division, they are naturally divided into Vowels and Consonants : and again into single and double Letters.

As to Syllables : A Syllable is the uniting one or more Consonants with a Vowel, by which each Letter receives its perfect Sound in Pronunciation ; as you may find in the Examples of the second and third Pages.

As to Words ; they consist of one or more Syllables, and are given us by the alwise God, as a Means by which not only one Man may make his own Thoughts known to another, but that we thereby may also arrive to the Knowledge of the Will of Him our Creator, revealed in the sacred Oracles of his Divine Word. Wherefore,

Seeing that the Use of Letters, Syllables and Words, is of so great Consequence to human Creatures, what Care should be taken to shew that we have acquir'd a true Knowledge thereof, by giving each Letter its proper Place, each Syllable its right Division and true Accent, and each Word its natural Sound ; which will certainly guide every one to a just Cadence of their Sentences ; without which no one can pretend to write or read intelligibly to others. And

Yet by daily Experience it is found that even many, who have attained to the Art of writing a good Hand, are so unfortunate in Spelling, that neither themselves, nor the more knowing, can guess at the Meaning, couched under such a preposterous jumble of Letters set for Words. Because, having never been taught the general Force or Power and Sound of the English Letters, nor the customary and various Use of Diphthongs ; not to mention their total Ignorance of the Derivation of Words, they neither spell according to Custom, Sound, nor Derivation. Wherefore, for the sake of such unhappy Scholars, and as much as in me lies, to prevent the Growth of such an Evil,

I have in the following Sheets, collected as many different Forms of Spelling, as the English Tongue affords in common

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*P*ractice. And as Monosyllables not only make the greatest part of our Tongue, but are the substantial Parts of all Words of more than one Syllable, I have been the more particularly careful to reduce them into such an Order, as at the same time to take of much Trouble from the Teacher, and to be of more general Advantage to the young Beginner. For tho' it be true that other Performances of this Nature have pretended to proceed Step by Step ; yet it is true also that none of them have provided those gradual Paces for their Scholars to ascend by, till they arrive at the Perfection of Spelling. For,

In the several Praxes or Lessons of Monosyllables hitherto published in our Mother Tongue, instead of rising Step by Step, Children are taught to jump before they can go ; and if they prove uncapable to take such long Strides, as reach sometimes from Monosyllables of two, to others of seven or eight Letters, before they are informed of those that come between, they must be thump'd and lugg'd forward, without being once instructed in the right Knowledge of the most common and useful Parts of our Tongue. Certainly this is as barbarous in Literature, as it would be cruel in Behaviour, to bid a Child take care how it comes up Stairs, and then to beat it because it cannot stride up seven or eight Steps at once.

Again : If it be reasonable, in the order of Words, to begin with those of one Syllable, as all Spelling Authors agree : it must be also granted as reasonable, that Monosyllables, which consist of various Quantities of Letters, should be taught in the same order, proceeding gradually from Words of two Letters, to Words of three, four, five, &c. Letters, as exemplified in the following Tables. Besides, Experience, which must be allowed to be the best Master, will soon declare in Favour of this Method. Therefore,

I have first collected only Words of two Letters ; then Words of three Letters ; after that Words of four Letters, &c. with short easy Lessons between each Table of Words, adapted in such a Manner, that no Lesson contains any one Word which does not belong to a preceding Table. And tho' I am apprehensive that some may object against the Shortness of these Lessons, it is without Judgment ; for any one that instructs Children, will readily grant that it is better for the Learner to read a short Lesson twice or thrice over at one Reading, than a long Lesson but once. But,

By way of Apology, it is hoped the skilful Teacher will pardon the Change of some Words in these Lessons taken from Scripture, when I declare, it was with this View alone, for

the Ease of the Scholar, that I have substituted an easy Word in the place of one of more difficult Pronunciation; where nevertheless, I have always kept up the true Sense, tho' I have taken the Liberty to alter the Expression.

Again: It must be acknowledged that the first Six Lessons do but just make English: yet, I hope, whoever considers the Difficulty of composing Sentences to be read in Lessons, wherein each Word is confined to three Letters, will readily overlook the baseness of the Language, it not being our Province to teach the Politeness of Stile, but only to provide proper Materials, of which all Diction is composed. Yet great Care is taken to avoid all such Words in every Part of this Book, which might tend to excite loose and disorderly Thoughts, or put Youth or Modesty to the Blush: and all my Tables are filled with the easiest Words in our Language; even such as a Child may have some Idea of at the first Pronunciation. Moreover, as we have many Words in English which agree with Orthography, but differ in Sound, I have admonished the Learner thereof, by inclosing such Words within a Parenthesis, thus, (dōne) (gōne) (nōne) as at the bottom of Page 10.

Having thus with much Pains collected Monosyllables, which are the most useful part of our Language, and reduced them into such order, as seem'd to me, to serve the Purposes of an easy Instruction, much better than any of those Collections published before this Time; I must assure you, that my Care has been equally as much concerned how to facilitate the compounding and dividing such Words as consist of more Syllables than one. For this purpose, I have consulted the Method of Spelling or dividing Syllables in long Words, both according to their Sound, and to the Rules of Grammar: And therefore in the perusal of this Essay towards Spelling, you will find that whenever a Word occurs that may be divided one way by Sound, and another by Grammar, the Scholar is directed how to understand the doubtful Division by this Mark (") over the right side of the Vowel, which according to the Sound, ought to be joined with the following Consonant, which is nevertheless contrary to the Rules of Grammar; and therefore divided in such a manner as you find them printed.

And as to the Lessons proper to each Table of Words of many Syllables, the same Care has been continued, not to admit any Word to be read in the same, but such only as shall belong to some of the foregoing Tables. And I hope it will be esteemed a Perfection, that I have omitted all superfluous Hebrew and obsolete Names, and not detained the

The PREFACE.

Learner from the Attainment of more useful Words by stopping his Progress in Search of those Names proper to Places and Things, as others have done before, by filling many Pages with such Names of Persons, which are not commonly received or used among us ; which too often nauseate the young Beginner, and prevent the desired Effect of the diligent Teacher, whose Place it is to instruct his Scholar in the most necessary Parts of Literature. And

Here I should finish my Account of this first Part of Spelling, was it not my Province to explode that erroneous Pre-tence of teaching Children to spell altogether by the Ear. In Opposition to which, I will fairly ask those Teachers, Whether their Scholars did ever attain to a right Judgment of Spelling by that Method, till they were afterwards better instructed according to Rule ? And if this be true, as most certainly it is, that there can be no true Method of Spelling without Rule, I will appeal to my Readers, how inconsistent it is first to teach by the former Way, those Things which afterwards can never be attained but by the latter. Certainly every one will join with me in this Particular, that it is the greatest Folly in the World so learn Things, that afterwards must be learned in another manner.

Consequently I may presume to be instrumental in teaching Children to pronounce their Words clear and distinct, without Tones or distorted Countenances, which ill Habits, it is well known, are too frequently contracted under such bad Methods of Instruction, which I have endeavoured to root out : Habits, which, it is too true to be concealed, as it were, persecute the Learners thro' the different Stages of Life : For having been accustomed to a bad Tone in their early Pronunciation, are scarce ever able to quit their lamentable Way of reading with Hems and Hahs.

The Second Part contains such Words, which tho' they agree in Sound, differ in Signification ; and therefore the Learner ought to be well acquainted with them, in order to prevent his writing one Word for another, of the same Sound.

The Third Part is a Compendium of English Grammar, designed only for English Schools, to enable such as are intended to rise no higher, to write their Mother-Tongue intelligibly, and according to the Rules of Grammar : And I hope it will answer the End proposed. But

As Practice, in all Arts and Sciences, is the great Medium of Instruction between Master and Scholar, I would advise all Teachers, when they find the Learner relish the Rules of this

Part,

Part, to enjoin them at the same time to read the best English Authors, as the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, &c. which will both apply the Rules herein contained towards procuring a good Style, and an easy way of Writing; and banish from their Eyes such Grubstreet Papers, idle Pamphlets, lewd Plays, filthy Songs, and unseemly Jests, which only serve to corrupt and debauch the Principles of those, who are so unhappy as to spend their Time therein.

The Fourth Part contains several divine, moral, and historical Sentences, both in Prose and Verse, and several useful and easy Fables, with their Morals; which may not only serve the Master to exercise his Scholars with, by way of Evening Copies; but may render the Business of Reading as useful and pleasant as possible to the Learner.

The Fifth Part is founded upon that excellent Order of all Charity-Schools in these Dominions, which obliges every Master to join with his Scholars in Prayer, both Morning and Evening; teaching them thereby, as is intended, that all their Dependance is on God, by whom we live, and move, and have our Being. Therefore I have here published several short Forms of Prayer for their Assistance in this Divine Exercise.

And now to conclude: "The Knowledge of Letters, (says the celebrated Dr. W A T T S) is one of the greatest Blessings, that ever God bestowed on the Children of Men: By this Means, we preserve for our own use, through all our Lives, what our Memory would have lost in a few Days, and lay up a rich Treasure of Knowledge for those that shall come after us. By the Arts of Reading and Writing, we can sit at Home and acquaint ourselves with what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago, in the first Ages of Mankind. By this Means a Briton holds Correspondence with his Friend in America or Japan, and manages all his Business. 'Tis this which brings all the past Ages of Men at once upon the Stage, and makes the most distant Nations and Ages converse together, and grow into Acquaintance. And it is this, by which God has discovered his Power, and Justice, his Providence, Mercy, and Grace, that we who live near the End of Time, may learn the Way to Heaven and everlasting Happiness."



To Mr. DILWORTH, on his NEW GUIDE, &c.

WHAT Thanks, my Friend, shou'd to thy Care be given,
Which makes the Paths to *Science* smooth and even!
Henceforth our Youth, who tread thy flow'ry Way,
Shall ne'er from Rules of proper *Di&ction* stray :
No more their Speech with barb'rous Terms be fill'd ;
No more their Pens a Crop of Nonsense yield :
But chosen Words in due Arrangement stand,
And *Sense* and *Elegance* go Hand in Hand.

Attend ye sprightly Youth, ye modest Fair ;
Awhile be Arts of Dress your slighter Care ;
Awhile the *Precepts* of these *Pages* heed,
And richer Ornaments will soon succeed ;
Your Friends delighted, shall your Talk attend,
And think too soon your pleasing *Letters* end.

How do we blush to hear th' untutor'd Tongue
Of some gay Ideot, painful Speech prolong ?
The dark Discourse no Ray of *Reason* clears ;
An uncouth *Chaos*, void of Form appears :
What Pity ! to behold some beauteous Toast,
Whose piercing Eyes a Thousand Conquests boast,
With such prepost'rous Terms her *Billet* swell,
As prove the Nymph can neither *Read* nor *Spell*.
But such Reproach no more shall stain the Fair,
Who make thy easy *Rules* their timely Care :
Nor *Teachers* more bewail their ill Success,
Who on young Minds these useful *Lessons* pres.

J. DUICK.

To Mr. Tho. Dilworth, Author of the
New Guide to the English Tongue.

SIR,

I have had so many Opportunities, not only to be thoroughly acquainted with your Abilities for such a useful Work as this; but also to be well versed in the best Methods for the Instruction of Youth, (which I have been engaged in for upwards of Twenty Years) that I should be wanting in my Duty as a Friend, both to Yourself and the Public, should I, after reviewing your excellent *New Guide to the English Tongue*, neglect to recommend your Labour, as much as lies in my Power, which I am satisfied was undertaken purely with a View to instruct the Ignorant, and, when generally known, must prove to be a general Advantage to all those who desire to attain to the true Knowledge of the *English Tongue*. I am, SIR,

Bancroft's School
at Mile - End,
May 16. 1740.

Your Friend and Admirer,

JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

To the Author of the *New Guide to
the English Tongue.*

SIR,

WHEN I first heard that you were engaged in writing your *New Guide to the English Tongue*, I conceived great Expectations from your known Abilities, for such a Work: And since you have favoured me with a Review of it, I sincerely profess to you, that it appears to me to be much better calculated for the Use and Instruction of Children, than any Piece of that Kind I have ever seen. I heartily wish you Success in the Publication of it, and doubt not of its being of general Use to all who are engaged in the Education of Youth. I am, SIR,

Rotherhithe,
May 17.
1740.

Your sincere Friend, and humble Servant,

MATTHEW AUDLEY.

WE whose Names are underwritten, having perused this Book, intituled, *A New Guide to the English Tongue*, do recommend it to be used in Schools for the Education of YOUTH, as the best of its Kind, that hath yet been made public.

Robert Warren, D. D. Rector
of Stratford Bow, and Mi-
nister of Hampstead.

Samuel Shenton, M. A. Rector
of Wappin, and Vicar of Ewel.
Farinery Maltus, M. A. Curate
and Lecturer of St. Mary
Magdalene's, Bermondsey.

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Lecturer of St. Paul's Shadwell.
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of Wales.

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Schoolmaster of the London
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Joseph Harris, M. A. Lecturer
at Stratford Bow, and at
West Ham in Essex.

Charles Bellenger, M. A. Lee-
turer of Trinity, Minories,
and Master of the Free School
belonging to the Worshipfull
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James Dalton, M. A. Master
of the Boarding-School at
Stanmore in Middlesex.

Daniel Bellamy, formerly of
St. John's College, Oxford.
Samuel Stonehouse, Philomath.
Strand.

Bright Whilton, Writing-master
and Accomptant, in Fen-
church-street.

Nathaniel Dove, Master of the
Academy at Hoxton.

John Bland, Master of the
Boarding-School, in Bishopsgate-street.

Joseph Champion, Accomptant
and Writing-master to
St. Paul's School, and pri-
vate Teacher of the Nobility
and Gentry.

Emanuel Austin, Writing-
master and Accomptant, at the
Academy in Tower-street.

Francis Hopkins, Writing-
master and Accomptant, in
Cavendish-Court, near De-
vonshire-square.

William Coles, Teacher of the
Mathematics, in Twelve-Bell
Court, Bow-Church-Yard.

James Willis, Teacher of the
Mathematics, Limehouse.

William Mountaine, Teacher
of the Mathematics, and
Accomptant, in Gainsford-
street, Shad-Thames, in
Southwark.

John Day, Writing-master and
Accomptant, at Doctors-
Commons.

Joshua

Joshua Dinsdale, Carter-street,
Houndsditch.

Thomas Fletcher, Master of
the Boarding - School at
Ware, Hertfordshire.

William Tully, Master of the
Boarding-School at Stanmore
in Middlesex.

Joseph Adams, Writing-master
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Lane, near St. George's
Church, Southwark.

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Devonshire-Square.

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Holborn.

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master, in St. John's Street,
in the Hamlet of Bethnal
Green.

Thomas Burbridge, School-
master in Old Gravel-lane.

Francis Cartwright, School-
master, near Shoreditch-
Church.

Richard Day, Schoolmaster in
Ratcliff Highway.

John Shortland, Schoolmaster,
in St. Ann's-Lane, near
Aldersgate.

George Watts, Schoolmaster at
Poplar.

Jefferys Beaver, Writing-ma-
ster and Accomptant, in
Northampton.

George Caffey, Schoolmaster
in Whitechapel.

Benjamin Cotton, Schoolmaster
at London-Wall.

Francis Chapman, Writing-
master and Accomptant, in
Shadwell.

George Forrest, Schoolmaster
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John Larken, Schoolmaster,
at Ashwell, in Hertford-
shire.

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in Fitcher's Court in Noble-
street, near Cripplegate.

James Bateson, Schoolmaster in
Old Broad-street.

John Price, Schoolmaster in
Salisbury - Court, Fleet-
street.

John Loveday, Schoolmaster
at Stepney.

Michael Vitty, Schoolmaster at
Putney, Surry.

Thomas Pummel, School-
master in Redlyon-street,
Spital-Fields.

John Raymond, Schoolmaster
in Brick - Lane, Spital-
Fields.

William Paulson, School-
master in Norton-Falgate.

Edward Osborne, Schoolmaster
in Nag's - Head - Court in
Gracechurch-street.

John

John Blundell, *Writing-master and Accomptant, in George-Yard, Upper Thames-street.*

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William Mercer, *Writing-master at Maidstone.*

John Welch, *Writing-master and Teacher of the Mathematics, in Taft-street, Gray's-Inn-lane.*

John Tuckett, *Writing-master and Teacher of the Mathematics, at the Hand and Pen and Globe in New Street, near Fleet-street.*

Richard Hyde, *Writing-master and Accomptant, in Blackman-street, near St. George's-Church, Southwark.*

Joseph Hesler, *Schoolmaster in Limehouse.*

John Thompson, *Schoolmaster, at the Hand and Pen in Red-Lyon-court, Watling-street.*

James Thatcher, *Writing-master and Accomptant, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square.*

George Parker, *Master of a Boarding-School at Hertford.*

Jeremiah Walker, *Schoolmaster in Old Gravel-Lane.*

George Purdy, *Master of the Haberdasher's School at Hoxton.*

Samuel Wegg, *Writing-master and Accomptant, at Epsom, Surry.*

Henry Mason, *Schoolmaster, in St. George's Church, Southwark.*

Joseph Miller, *Schoolmaster, in Street-Lane, near Huthersfield, Yorkshire.*

Erasmus Carter, *Schoolmaster, in Sutton's Court, within Bishopsgate.*

Thomas Young, *Schoolmaster, in St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

Henry Hitchcock, *Schoolmaster, in Aldergate-street.*

Francis Wood, *Schoolmaster, in Cloth-Fair, near Westsmithfield.*

John Davies, *Teacher of the Mathematics, in Old Paradise-street, Rotherhithe.*

John Parsons, *Writing-master and Accomptant, in Penny-Fields, Poplar.*



A New Guide to the English Tongue.

PART I.

The ALPHABET.

Roman.	Italian.	English.
A a	A a	A a
B b	B b	B b
C c	C c	C C
D d	D d	D D
E e	E e	E E
F f	F f	F F
G g	G g	G G
H h	H h	H H
I i	I i	I I
J j	J j	J J
K k	K k	K K
L l	L l	L L
M m	M m	M M
N n	N n	N N
O o	O o	O O
P p	P p	P P
Q q	Q q	Q Q
R r	R r	R R
S s	S s	S S
T t	T t	T T
V v	V v	V V
U u	U u	U U
W w	W w	W W
X x	X x	X X
Y y	Y y	Y Y
Z z	Z z	Z Z

Double LETTERS.

& ff ffi ffi fi fl fb fh si sk fl ff ffi st &c.

THE BRAHMINIC ALPHABET

Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	si	fo	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ie	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah			oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
aw	ew		ow	
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ay	ey		oy	
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

TABLE

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	qua	que	qui	quo
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	fca	fce	sci	scu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sha	she	shi	sho
cla	cle	cli	clo	elu	ska	ske	ski	sko
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	sla	sle	sli	slo
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sma	sme	simi	smo
dwa	dwe	dwi			sna	sne	sni	snu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	spa	spe	spi	spo
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	sta	ste	sti	sto
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	iwa	swe	swi	swu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	tha	the	thi	tho
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	tra	tre	tri	tru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	twa	twe	twi	two
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	wha	whe	whi	who
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	wra	wre	wri	wro
								wru

Of MONOSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Words of Two Letters, viz. One Vowel
and one Consonant.

A M, an, as, at, ax, ay, if, in, is, it, of, oh,
on, or, ox, up, us. Be he me we ye.
Go ho lo no so wo (Do to). By ly my py wy.

TABLE II.

Words of Three Letters, viz. One Vowel
and two Consonants.

D A B nab. Web. Bib fib nib rib. Bob sob job
mob rob sob. Cub rub tub. Bad had lad
mad sad. Bed fed led red wed. Bid did kid lid
rid. God nod rod. Bud ead mud.

A New Guide

Bag cag fag gag hag nag rag tag. Beg leg. Big dig fig gig jig pig wig. Bog dog fog hog jog log. Bug dug hug jug lug mug rug tug. Dam ham ram. Gem hem. Dim him rim.

Gum mum rum sum. Can fah man pan (wan). Ben den fen hen men pen ren. Din fin gin kin pin fin tin win. Con (son ton won). Bun fun gun nun pun run sun tun. Two.

Cap gap lap map rap tap. Dip hip lip nip rip sip tip. Fop hop lop mop sop top. Cup sup. Bar far jar mar tar (war). Her. Fir sir. For. Has (was). His. Bat cat fat hat mat rat.

Bet get jet let met net set wet yet. Bit fit hit nit pit wit. Dot go; hot jot lot not pot rot sot. But cut gut hut nut put rut tut. Lax wax. Kex sex vex. Fix six.

Box fox. The. Who. Cry dry fly fry pry shy fly sty thy try why. Act, all, and, apt, ark, arm, art, ash, ask, asp, ass. Ebb, egg, ell, elm, end. Ill, ink. Odd, off, oft, old.

TABLE III.

Words of Three Letters, viz. One Consonant and two Vowels, or a Diphthong.

PEA sea tea yea. Bee see fee. Die fie lie. Doe foe roe toe. Due rue sue. Awe daw jaw law maw paw raw saw. Dew few hew mew new pew (few). Bow low mow row sow tow.

Cow how mow now sow vow. Coo too woo. Bay day gay hay jay lay may nay pay ray fay way. (Key) (eye). Boy coy joy toy. Ace, age, ape, are, aid, aim. Ear, eat. Ice. Oak, oil, oar, oat, one, our, out, owl, own. Use, (use). You.

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Three Letters.

LESSON I.

NO Man may put off the Law of God.
The Way of God is no ill Way.
My Joy is in God all the Day.
A bad Man is a Foe to God.

LESSON II.

To God do I cry all the Day.
Who is God, but our God?
All Men go out of the Way.
In God I do put my Joy, O let me not sin.

LESSON III.

Pay to God his Due.
Go not in the Way of bad Men.
No Man can see God.
Our God is the God of all Men.

LESSON IV.

Who can say, he has no Sin?
The Way of Man is ill, but not the Way of God.
My Son, go not in the Way of bad Men.
No Man can do as God can do.

LESSON V.

Let me not go out of thy Way, O God.
O do not see my Sin, and let me not go to the Pit.
Try me, O God, and let me not go out of
the Way of thy Law.

LESSON VI.

The Way of Man is not as the Way of God.
The Law of God is Joy to me.
My Son, if you do ill, you can not go to God.
Do as you are bid; but if you are bid, do no Ill.

TABLE IV.

Words of Four Letters, viz. A Vowel placed between the two former Consonants.

RICH. Much such. Back jack lack pack sack
tack. Deck neck peck. Kick lick nick pick
sick. Dock lock mock rock sock. Buck duck huck
fuck tuck. Fact. Buff cuff huff muff puff. Haft.
Left. Gift lift sift. Loft soft. High nigh sigh. Held.
(Gild) mild wild.

Cold fold hold sold told (gold). Calf half. Self.
Wolf. Gulf. Balk talk walk. Milk silk. Folk
(yolk). Bulk hulk. Call fall gall hall tall wall. Bell
fell sell tell well. Bill fill hill kill mill pill till will.
Böll pöll röll töll. (Bull full pull), dull gull hull.
Balm calm palm. Alms.

Help yelp. Gulp pulp. Halt malt salt. Belt felt
melt pelt. Gilt hilt jilt milt wilt. Colt jolt polt.
Lamb. Limb. Comb (bomb tomb womb). Dumb.
Hymn. Camp damp lamp ramp-vamp. Hemp.
Pomp. Bump jump lump pump. Band hand
land sand (wand).

Bend fend lend mend rend send tend. Bind find
kind mind rind wind. Bond fond pond. Bang gang
hang. King ring sing wing. Long song. Bung
dung. Bank lank rank. Link pink sink wink.
Monk. Cant pant rant (want). Bent dent lent rent
sent tent vent went.

Dint hint lint mint (pīnt). Hunt runt. Garb.
Herb verb. Curb. Card hard yard (ward). Herd.
Bird gird. Cord lord (fōrd) (wōrd). Curd. Turf.
Bark dark lark mark park. Jerk. Fork (pōrk)
(wōrk). Lurk turk. Girl. Carl hurl purl. Farm
harm (warm). Term. Firm.

Form (wōrm). Barn yarn (warn). Dern fern
hern yern. Born corn horn morn (bōrn tōrn wōrn).
Burn turn. Carp harp (warp). Cart dart hart part
tart (wart). Dirt girt. Fōrt pōrt fōrt (wōrt). Hurt.
Cash dash gash hash lash mash rash sash (wash).
Dish fish. (Bush push) gush hush rush tush. Cask
mask task. Desk. Risk.

Busk dusk husk musk. Gasp hasp rasp (wasپ).
Lisp wisپ. Lass pass. Less mess. Hiss kiss miss.
Moss tos. Cast fast last past vast (haft) (waft).
Best jest nest rest vest west yeſt. Fist lift mist.
Cōſt lōſt tōſt dōſt hōſt mōſt pōſt rōſt. Dust lust
must rust. Bath lath path (hath). Pith with. Bōth
bōth lōth mōth. Next.

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

LESSON I.

HOLD in the Lord, and mind his Word.
My Son, hold fast the Law of the Lord.
My Son, mind not thy own Way, but the
Way of God.

Do not tell a Lye, and let not thy Hand do hurt.

LESSON II.

Let all Men mind the Will of the Lord.
Let no Man hurt you, if you can help it.
Do as well as you can; and do no Ill.
The Lord is my Rock.

LESSON III.

Who is God but the Lord! And who is on
igh but our God!
I will call on the Lord, all the Day long.
To the Lord will I lift up my self.
O cast me not out with bad Men.

LESSON

A New Guide

LESSON IV.

God is kind to me, and doth help me.
Mark the Man that doth well, and do so too.
Let thy Eye be on me, O Lord, my God.
Help such Men as want help ; and do not sin.

LESSON V.

Hurt no Man ; and let no Man hurt you.
Let thy Sins past put you in mind to mend.
Send Aid to help me, O Lord my God.
Use not thy self to tell a Lye.

LESSON VI.

My Son, walk not in the Way of bad Men,
but walk in the Law of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy Mind, for he is
thy Rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me : To
him will I go for Help.

TABLE V.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. A Vowel placed
between the two latter Consonants.*

BLAB crab drab scab stab (swab). Crib drib
glib. Knob. Chub club drub grub snub.
Brad clad glad shad. Bred bled fled shed sped.
Clod plod shod trod. Stud. Brag drag flag shag
snag stag swag wrag. Grig swig trig twig.
Clog flog frog prog.

Drug plug slug snug. Dram sham. Them.
Brim grim skim swim trim whim. From (whom).
Crum drum scum. Bran clan plan span than
(swan). Then when wren. Chin grin shin skin spin
thin twin. Shun stun. Chap clap flap slap snap
trap wrap (swap).

to the English Tongue.

Step. Chip clip ship skip slip trip whip. Chop
crop drop prop shop slop stop. Scar star. Blur spur
flur. This. Thus. Brat chat gnat plat flat that
(what). Fret whet. Knit slit spit. Blot knot trot
slot shot spot. Glut shut slut smut. Flax. Flux.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

LESSON I.

THE Eye of God is on them that do ill.
Go not from me, O God, my God.
The Lord will help them, that cry to him.
My Son, if thy Way is bad, see that you mend it.

LESSON II.

When just Men do well, then ill Men fall.
I will mind my Way, that I may not sin.
He that doth go with ill Men will fall.
Do all that is Just; and let not ill Will be
in thy Mind.

LESSON III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hurt
by them.

My Son, walk not with them that are bad, lest
you be so too; but walk in the Law of the Lord,
and God will help you.
Hold in the Lord, and lend an Ear to his Word.

LESSON IV.

My Son, hold fast the Law of the Lord.
My Son, mind not thy own Will, but the
will of God.
My Son, mind the Law of God, and you
will do well.
My Son, call on the Lord, and he will help you.

LESSON

LESSON V.

*Go from that Man, who will hurt you; and
hurt no Man thy self.*

All Mengo out of the Way, and do not mind God.

God doth see us, and all that we do.

I will sing of the Lord, all the Day long,

LESSON VI.

*With my Lips do I tell of the Law of God;
and I will talk of his Word.*

I will run the Way of thy Law; O help me in it.

*I am glad that the Lord doth lend an Ear to me:
For this, will I call on him, and pay my Vow.*

T A B L E VI.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. Two Consonants and
two Vowels; the latter Vowel serving only to
lengthen the Sound of the former, except where
it is otherwise mark'd.*

B ABE. Robe. Face lace mace race. Dice lice
mice nice rice vice. Fade jade made wade.
Hide ride side tide wide. Rude. Safe. Life wife.
Cage page rage sage. Huge. Bake cake make rake
sake take. Like pike. Joke poke yoke. Duke
puke. Gale pale sale tale vale.

File mile pile tile vile wile. Hole mole pole.
Mule rule. Came dame fame game lame name
same tame. Lime time. Come some some home.
Fume. Bane lane mane pane. Dine fine kine line
mine pine vine wine. (Done) (gone) (none).
Bone hone tone. Tame.

Cape

Cape rape tape (gape). Pipe ripe wipe tipe.
Cope hope mope pope rope sope. Care dare fare
hare mare pare. Here mere (were). Dire fire hire
mire fire tire wire. Core gore more pore sore tore
wore. Cure pure sure. Base case. Rise (rise wife).
Dose (dose hose lose nose rose).

Use (use muse). Else. Bate date fate gate
hate late mate pate rate. Bite kite mite rite.
Dote mote note vote. Lute mute. Cave have
pave rave fave wave. Dive five hive give
live five. Rove (döve löve) (move). Gaze
maze. Size.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

GOD doth mind all that we say and do.
G This Life is not long ; but the Life to
come has no End.

We must love them that do not love us, as
well as them that do love us.

We must pray for them that hate us.

L E S S O N II.

We must do to all Men, as we like to be done to.
The Lord he is God ; it is he that hath
made us.

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, who doth not mend.

L E S S O N III.

A bad Life will make a bad End.

We must let the Time past put us in mind of
the Ill we have done.

In the Time to come we must do ill no more.

Be kind to all Men, and hurt not thy self.

LESSON IV.

Wo be to me if I live not well !

We can hide no Work from God ; for the Lord he is God, and he is Lord of all.

Mind what is best ; do all that is just ; and love all whom you have to do with.

LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him. One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

None is like to God, and we are all in his Hand.

The Lord is my King ; he is Lord of all : And by the Word of the Lord all was made.

LESSON VI.

God is the most high God ; he sets up Men, and he doth help them that are just.

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The Time will come when all Men must be put in the Dust.

TABLE VII.

Words of Four Letters, viz. Two Consonants and a Diphthong.

I AID maid paid. Fail jail-nail rail sail tail. Maim. Fain gain main pain rain vain. Fair hair pair. Bait wait. Void. Soil toil. Coin join. Daub. Thou. Loud. Foul foul. Pour four (your). Gout rout. Flee free knee thee tree. Deed feed heed need seed weed.

Beef. Leek meek seek week. Feel heel reel. Seem. Been keen seen. Deep keep peep weep. Deer jeer leer peer. Feet meet. Good hood wood. Hoof roof. Böck cook hōok lōok tōok (rook). Cool fool pool tool (wool). Doom room. Moon noon soon. Coop hoop loop soop. (Door)

(Door) poor. Foot (fōot). Boot hoot root. Flea
plea. Ease. Dead hēad lēad rēad bēad lēad rēad.
Deaf leaf. Leak reak weak. Deal heal meal seal.
Beam seam team. Lean mean wean. Heap leap
reap. Bear tear wear (dear fear hear near year).
Heat meat seat. Load road toad. Loaf. Soak.
Coal goal soal. Foam roam. Roar. Boat coat goat
moat. Oath. Coax.

Chaw draw flaw gnaw spaw thaw. Dawn fawn
awn pawn. Brew knew flew stew (shew). Lewd.
Blow crow flow glow grow know slow snow stow
plow brow). Bowl fowl howl. Down gown
own. Bray clay dray fray gray play pray slay
stay sway. Grey they whey. Lieu. View. Sloe
(shoe). Clue glue true.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

LESSON I.

WHEN we go out, and when we come in,
we are not out of the Eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure Mind, he
will hear us and help us : But if our Mind be not
pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the Day long, God does mind what we do
with our Time.

LESSON II.

The Word of God is true ; - it is gone from his
Lips, and will come to pass.

He that took on him the Form of Man to save
us, is God, and came down from God.

This is he, who, when he came, did shew to us
the Way of Life, that we may work the Work
of God.

LESSON III.

All my Joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his Ways.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to God, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

LESSON IV.

The Ways of God are not like the Ways of Man.

The Lord God, is God of gods, and Lord of all.

Just and true are thy Ways, O Lord God: Thy Word is true.

I am the Lord; I AM that I AM; this is my Name.

LESSON V.

The Word was with God, and the Word was God.

None but God can tell what is to come.

I must not do an ill Act; if I have done it once, I must do so no more.

No Man can say, he has seen God; for none hath seen him, and none can see him.

LESSON VI.

He that doth love God, will keep his Laws.

All ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate Sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live.

Keep me, O God, for my Hope is in thee.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

T A B L E VIII.

*Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. One Vowel,
and the rest Consonants.*

THROB. Scrub shrub. Shred thred. Sprig.
Scrap strap. Scrip strip. Sprat. Split sprit.
Strut. Black clack brack crack knack slack smack
snack stack track. Check speck. Brick chick stick
thick trick. Block clock crock flock frock knock
shock smock stock.

Chuck cluck pluck truck struck. Tract. Strict.
Didst midst. Chaff staff. Cliff skiff stiff whiff.
Scoff. Bluff gruff snuff stuff. Craft graft shaft.
Cleft theft. Drift shift swift thrift. Flight light
might night sight right bright flight fright slight.
Child. Scold. Chalk stalk.

Shall small stall scall. Dwell shell smell spell
swell. Chill skill spill still shrill. Psalm. Whelm.
Whelp. Shalt. Smelt spelt. Spilt stilt. Plumb
thumb. Cramp stamp. Shrimp. Plump stump
thump trump. Nymph. Brand grand stand strand.
Blend spend. Blind grind.

Bring fling sting swing thing spring string.
Thong throng wrong strong. Tongs. Lungs.
Blank flank frank plank prank shank thank.
Brink chink drink shrink stink think. Drunk
trunk. Chant grant plant slant (scānt). Scent
spent. Flint print. Front.

Blunt brunt grunt. Third. Sword. Scarf (dwarf
wharf). Scurf. Spark stark. Shirk. Stork. Twirl
whirl. Churl. Charm (swarm). Storm. Stern.
Scorn thorn. (shōrn swōrn). Churn spurn. Sharp.
Chirp. Smart start (thwart). Flirt shirt skirt. Sport
(shōrt spōrt). Blurt spurt.

Clash flash gnash clash trash. Flesh fresh thresh.
 Swish. Blush brush crush flush plush thrush. Flask.
 Brisk whisk. Clasp grasp. Crisp. Brass glass grass
 (cläss). Bless dress press stress. Bliss. Cross dross
 (glös) (gröss). Truss. Blast. Blest chest dreist.
 Twist wrist. Ghost.

Crust trust thrust. Smith. Broth cloth froth
 (sloth). Truth. Birth. Forth (worth). World.
 Hanch lanch branch stanch. Bench tench drench
 stench wrench. Arch march parch starch. Perch.
 Birch. (Pörch) törch scörch. Lurch church. Corps.
 Harsh marsh. First thirst.

Burst curst durst. Batch catch hatch latch match
 patch snatch thatch (watch). Fetch ketch sketch.
 Itch ditch hitch pitch fitch stitch twitch which.
 Botch notch scotch. Crutch. Length strength.
 Tenth. Ninth. Fifth sixth.

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
 of Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

LESSON I.

LOVE not the World, nor the Things that
 are in the World; for all that is in the
 World, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the
 Eye, is not of God, but is of the World.

In God I have put my Trust, I will not fear
 what Flesh can do to me.

LESSON II.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy
 Mind, and with all thy Soul, and withall thy Might.

All Things wax old, and fade; but God is,
 and will be the same: He hath no End.

The Son of God came to wash us from all Sin,
 that he might save us. I will be glad in his Name.

LESSON

LESSON III.

Let us all do that which is the best, and this will be the Way to make God love us.

The Lord God shall bleſs me, as my right Way has been ſeen by him: and as my Hands have been pure, so ſhall he ſave me.

The Way of the Lord is pure, and ſo is his Word: He helps all them that truſt in him.

LESSON IV.

Some Men will paſs by an ill Act, and ſome will not; but if we will fear God and keep his Word, he will not caſt us off.

Let all the World fear the Lord.

Flee from Vice, and love that which is good. The Fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all Things. The Works of Man, are not like God's Works.

Mind what the Man of God ſays; for he ſhews to you the Way of Life.

God ſhall rid me from my ſtrong Foes, and from them which hate me; for they are too strong for me.

LESSON VI.

God hath made my Feet like Harts Feet; and he hath ſet me up on high.

O my God, I cry to thee in the Day-time, but thou doſt not hear; and in the Night I take no reſt.

We will call on thy Name, O Lord, ſo shalt thou ſave us; we will put our Truſt in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

T A B L E IX.

*Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. Two Vowels
and the rest Consonants; the latter Vowel serving
only to lengthen the Sound of the former, except
where it is otherwise mark'd.*

BRIBÉ tribe scribe. Globe. Brace chace grace
place space. Price slice spice thrice twice.
Sluce spruce. Blade shade spade trade. Chide pride
slide stride. Chafe. Knife strife. Stage. Drake flake
shake snake stake. Spike strike. Broke choke cloke
smoke stoke stroke.

Scale stale. Smile stile while. Strole scrole
(whole). Blame flame frame shame. Scheme
theme. Chime crime prime slime. Crane plane.
Brine shine swine thine twine. Drone prone stone
throne. Prune. Crape grape shape. Gripe tripe
stripe snipe. Slope.

Blare glare share scare snare spare. There where.
Spire (shire). Score shore snore store. Chase
(phrase). Chose close those (whose). Prate scate
slate state. Smite spite white. Blote smote. Flute
brute. Brave crave grave knave shave slave stave.
Drive strive thrive.

Clove grove strove (glōve shōve) (prove). Blaze
craze glaze graze. Prize. Chance dance prance
trance. Hence fence pence sense thence whence.
Mince prince since. (Once) (scōnce). Dunce.
Badge fadge.

Edge hedge wedge fledge pledge sledge. Ridge
bridge. Dodge lodge. Judge grudge trudge. Range
change strange. Hinge singe cringe fringe swinge
twinge. Plunge spunge. Farce (scarce). Herse
verse. Horse (worse).

Curſe nurse purſe. Barge large charge. Serge
verge. Forge (gorge). Urge purge. Taſte waste
haſte paſte. Bathe ſwathe (lathe). Blithe ſiſthe tithe
writhe. Lothe clothe. Lăpſe. Halve. Dĕlve hĕlve
twĕlve. Carve starve. Sĕrve. Sĕlves. Wolves.
Plague. Rogue vogue. Tōngue.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, conſifting
of Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

S H E W me the right Way, O Lord, and
guide me in it.

O think not on my paſt Sins; but think on me,
O Lord, for my good.

All the Paths of the Lord are Truth to ſuch
as keep his Laws.

Hé that doth love the Lord ſhall dwell at Ease;
and his Seed ſhall have the Land.

L E S S O N II.

Put thy Trust in God, and he will help thee.

It is a good Thing to give Thanks, and to call
on the Name of the Lord.

Let us ſing Psalms to the Lord our God.

When thou ſhalt make a Vow to the Lord thy
God, thou ſhalt not be slack to pay it.

L E S S O N III.

That which is gone out of thy Lips, thou
ſhalt keep: And if a Man vow to the Lord, he
ſhall keep his Oath.

Let us ſtand fast. Let us ſtrive to be good.

Charge them that are Rich in this World, that
they do good, and be glad to give.

LESSON IV.

Turn your selves from all your Sins ; else God will whet his Sword, and bend his Bow.

Let us judge our selves, that God may not judge us.

Let us not mind high Things, nor be as those are, who do their Works to be seen of Men.

LESSON V.

Thanks be to the Lord, for he hath been kind to me in a strong Place.

Be strong all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord, all ye that dwell in the World.

The Man is blest, whose trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy Tongue and thy Lips from Ill.

LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those Things that be good.

The Day of Christ is at Hand ; and he will judge the World, both the Quick and Dead.

We shall all change at the last Trump ; and all that are in the Grave shall then come forth, that God may judge them.

TABLE X.

Words consisting of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz.

A Diphthong and the rest Consonants, except some few which end in e final.

FRAIL snail trail. Claim. Brain chain grain
flain stain train sprain strain. Paint saint taint.
Raife praise. Faith faith. Heir their. Eight freight
weight (height). Eighth. Voice choice. Broil spoil.
Joint point. Noise poize. Moift. Quart. Quick.
Quench. Squib. Squirt. Fraud. Laugh. Caught
taught (draught).

Daunt

Daunt haunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt. Cause pause gause. Couch pouch vouch crouch slouch (touch). Croud cloud proud shroud. Cough trough (tough). Plough slough (dough though) (through). Ought bought fought nought fought brought thought (drought).

Mould (could should would). Ounce bounce pounce. Bound hound pound round sound ground (wound). Count mount. Mourn. Course. House louse mouse (spouse rouse). Clout doubt scout shout spout stout trout sprout. Mouth south (youth). Fourth. Three.

Leech speech. Bleed breed speed steed. Cheek sleek. Kneel steel wheel. Green queen screen spleen. Creep sheep sleep steep sweep. Cheer steer sneer. Cheeſe (geefe fleece). Fleet sheet street sweet. Teeth (feeth). Sleeve. Freeze sneeze squeeze. Blōod flōod (ftōod). Proof.

Brōok shōok. School stool (wōol). Bloom broom groom. Spoon swoon. Droop scoop sloop stoop. Floor. Goose loofe (noofe choofe). Shoot. Tooth (booth smooth). Each reach teach preach. Drēad trēad sprēad knēad plēad. Sheaf. League. Bleak sneak speak steak squeak.

Rēalm. Dēalt. Hēalth wēalth. Cream dream steam stream. Clean glean stean. Clēanſe. Cheap. Clear shear smear spear (swear). Sēarch. Earl pēarl. Earn lēarn. Earth dearth (hearth). Heart. Fleas please tease.

Ceafe lease creafe peace. East beast feast leaſt (brēaſt). Bleat cheat treat wheat (great). Swēat thrēat. Dēath brēath (heath sheath). Breathe sheathe wreath. Heave leave weave cleave. Coach poach roach broach. Broad. Groan.

Boast roast toast. Float throat (groat). Brief chief thief. Niece piece. Fiend (friend). Fierce pierce. Field yield shield. Priest. Grieve thieve. Guard. Suit fruit. Build. Guide. Guile. Quilt. Juice. Bruise. Brawl crawl drawl. Brawn prawn. Screw shrew strew threw. Throw. Known thrown (brown clown crown drown frown).

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables.

LESSON I.

I Will give Thanks to thee, O Lord, with all my Heart; and will praise thy Name.

I will praise the Name of God with a Song; for this shall please the Lord.

Serve the Lord with Fear, and let your Heart stand in awe of him.

He that fears not God, is in the Way to Death.

LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his Name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found: Call on him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy Heart.

In thee, O Lord, have I put my Trust; let me not be put to Shame; but help me, lend thine Ear to me, and save me.

LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art the Thing that I long for: thou art my Hope from my Youth.

O let my Mouth be full of thy Praise, that I may sing of thee all the Day long.

Cast me not from thee in the time of Age: And leave me not when my Strength doth fail me.

I will go forth in the Strength of the Lord God; and will praise thee more and more.

LESSON

LESSON IV.

Thou, O God, hast taught me from my Youth up till now ; and I will tell of thy great Works.

Great Things are they, that thou hast done : O God, who is like to thee ?

The Lord doth know the Way of good Men, and the Way of bad Men shall come to nought.

I did call on the Lord with my Voice ; and he heard me out of his Hill.

LESSON V.

O ye Sons of Men, how long will ye hate God ? Know this, that the Lord will choose the Man that is good : When I call on the Lord, he will hear me.

Stand in awe, and sin not : search your own Heart by your self, and be still.

Pour out your Praise to God ; and put your Trust in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in Peace, and take my Rest : for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me dwell in Peace.

O hear thou my Voice, my King, and my God ; for to thee will I pray.

My Help doth come from God, who doth keep all them that are true of Heart : and for this I will praise the Name of the Lord most High.

Of

Of DISSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Some easy Words accented on the first Syllable, whose Spelling and Pronunciation are nearly the same.

A	B-sence a-corn ac-tor ac-tress ad-der ad-vent af-ter al-lum al-so am-ber am-bush an-gel a-ny ar-bor art-ful art-ist art-less Back-ward ba-ker bal-lad bank-er ban-ter bant-ling bap-tist barb-er bar-rel bash-ful bet-ter bit-ter	blun-der bor-der bo-som bri-er brim-stone bro-ken buf-set but-ter Ca-per car-rot cart-er chaf-fin-ch cham-ber chan-nel chap-man chap-ter cha-sten chat-ter chef-nut child-ish chil-dren chil-ly chop-per church-man ci-der cin-der cler-gy cof-fin col-lect	com-fort com-ment com-merce com-mon con-cord con-duct con-quest con-serve con-sul con-test con-tract con-trite con-vent con-verse con-vert cor-ner cost-ly craf-ty cra-z-y cri-bage cri-er cru-el crup-per cul-ture cum-ber cut-ler Dar-ling di-al di-et	dif-fer din-ner doc-tor doc-trin do-er do-tage dra-per dress-er drof-sy drug-get drug-gift drum-mer drunk-ard dul-lard dung-hill du-ty dy-er Edg-ing el-der em-bers em-blem en-ter en-gin e-ven e-vil ex-tant Fac-tor fag-got fan-cy fan-tom
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an-tom	gal-lop	han-dy	in-side
farm-er	game-som	hang-er	in-stance
fa-tal	game-ster	hang-ings	in-step
fat-ling	gam-mon	han-sel	in-to
fe-male	gan-der	hap-py	in-ward
fend-er	gar-land	hard-ship	i-vy
fen-nel	gar-ment	har-dy	Jest-er
fer-ret	gar-ret	har-lot	joc-ky
fe-ver	gar-ter	harp-er	jol-ly
fid-ler	gen-try	hartf-horn	judg-ment
fil-let	gi-ant	har-vest	jug-gler
fi-nal	gib-bet	hatch-et	ju-lep
fi-ring	gip-sy	help-ful	ju-ry
fla-grant	glim-mer	her-mit	Ken-nel
flan-nel	glit-ter	hin-der	ker-nel
flat-ter	glo-ry	hind-most	kin-dred
flu-ent	glos-sy	hin-drance	king-dom
flut-ter	glut-ton	ho-ly	kinf-man
fod-der	god-ly	home-ly	kit-chen
fog-gy	gold-finck	hope-ful	Lad-der
fol-ly	grace ful	hor-net	la-dy
fop-pish	grafs-sy	hor-rid	lan-cet
fore-man	grate-ful	horse-man	land-lord
fore-taste	gra-vy	host-ler	land-mark
for-ty	grit-ty	hu-man	land-skip
fran-tic	gru-el	hun-dred	lan-tern
fret-ful	gul-let	hunt-er	lap-pet
frow-ard	gun-ner	hurt-ful	lap-wing
fro-zem	gun-shot	hus-band	lat-ter
fru-gal	guf-set	I-cy	la-zy
fu-el	gut-ter	i-dol	le-gal
fun-nel	Ham-let	in-fant	let-ter
fur-long	ham-mer	in-most	li-ar
Gal-lon	hand-ful	in-sect	like-ly
			lim-ber

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lim-ber	mor-tal	pave-ment	ram-mer
limn-er	mot-to	pen-cil	ran-dom
li-ning	mud-dy	pen-ny	ran-som
lin-net	mur-der	pep-per	ran-ger
li-on	mur-mur	per-fect	rant-er
lit-ter	mut-ter	per-son	ra-ther
lodg-er	Nap-kin	pic-ture	re-al
lof-ty	nice-ly	pig-gin	rec-tor
lone-ly	nim-ble	pil-fer	rem-nant
lone-som	nine-ty	pil-grim	ren-der
lord-ly	ninth-ly	pil-lar	ren-net
lord-ship	num-ber	pi-lot	ri-der
luc-ky	nut-meg	pi-per	ri-ot
lug-gage	Of-fer	pip-kin	rob-ber
Ma-ker	of-fice	plat-form	rub-bish
mam-mon	on-set	plat-ter	ru-by
man-ful	or-der	pli-ant	rug-ged
man-ly	or-gan	plu-mage	ru-in
man-na	o-ver	plum-met	ru-ler
man-ner	Pa-gan	po-et	rum-mage
ma-ny	pam-per	pos-set	run-ner
mar-gin	pan-nel	pot-ter	ru-ral
mar-ket	pan-try	pre-cept	Sa-cred
ma-tron	pa-per	pru-dent	fad-ler
max-im	pa-pist	pup-py	safe-ly
med-ly	par-cel	pur-blind	safe-ty
mem-ber	par-don	pur-chase	fal-lad
mer-cy	pa-rents	pur-pose	fal-ver
mer-ry	par-snip	Quar-rel	fan-dy
mill-er	par-lor	quar-ter	fat-chel
mit-tens	par-rot	qui-et	fat-tin
mo-dish	part-ner	Rab-bet	scab-bard
mo-mient	par-ty	rag-ged	scaf-fold
morn-ing	pat-tern	ra-ker	scam-per
			scan-dal

scan-dal	six-fold	start-lish	tat-ler
scan-ty	six-ty	stern-ly	tat-ter
scar-let	skil-ful	stin-gy	tem-per
scat-ter	skin-ny	sto-ny	tem-peſt
scol-lop	skip-per	stop-page	ten-der
scorn-ful	ſlan-der	stop-per	ten-dril
ſcra-per	flat-tern	ſto-ry	tenth-ly
ſcul-ler	flen-der	ſtrange-ly	tet-ter
ſe-cret	fli-my	ſtrān-ger	thank-ful
ſel-dom	ſlip-per	ſtrong-ly	there-fore
ſelf-iſh	ſloth-ful	ſtu-dent	thresh-er
ſen-tence	ſlug-gard	ſtu-pid	thred-bare
ſer-mon	ſlug-giſh	ſub-ject	thun-der
ſer-pent	ſlum-ber	ſud-den	time-ly
ſer-vant	ſlut-tiſh	ſu-et	ti-dings
ſex-ton	ſmo-ky	ſuf-fer	til-lage
ſha-dy	ſmug-gler	ſul-len	tim-ber
ſhame-ful	ſnap-piſh	ſul-ly	tin-der
ſharp-en	ſo-ber	ful-try	tor-ment
ſharp-er	ſor-rel	ſum-mer	tor-rent
ſhat-ter	ſot-tiſh	ſum-mon	to-ry
ſhep-herd	ſpi-cy	fun-der	to-tal
ſhil-ling	ſpi-der	ſup-per	tra-deſer
ſhort-ly	ſpin-net	fur-face	trans-port
ſhut-ter	ſpin-ner	fur-ly	trench-er
ſig-nal	ſpin-ſter	fur-name	tri-al
ſi-lence	ſpite-ful	Tab-by	trot-ters
ſi-lent	ſplen-did	tal-ly	tru-ant
ſil-ly	ſplen-dor	tame-ly	tru-ly
ſil-ver	ſplin-ter	tan-ier	trump-et
ſim-per	ſpun-gy	ta-per	tu-lip
ſim-pler	ſtag-ger	tap-ſter	tum-blér
ſin-ful	ſtam-mer	tar-dy	tu-mult
ſin-ner	ſtan-dish	tar-niſh	tun-nage

tun-nel

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tun-nel	ves-sel	ut-most	west-ern
tur-ky	vic-tim	ut-ter	west-ward
tur-nep	vin-tage	use-ful	wet-shod
turn-er	vi-per	Wa-fer	wharf-age
turn-pike	vir-gin	wa-ger	wher-ry
turn-stile	vi-tal	wa-ges	whim-sy
tu-tor	vo-cal	wake-ful	whif-per
Va-cant	vul-gar	wan-der	wil-ful
va-grant	Ud-der	wan-ton	will-ing
val-ly	ug-ly	ward-robe	win-ter
var-nish	ul-cer	war-like	wis-dom
va-ry	un-der	war-rant	wo-ful
vel-lum	un-to	wasp-ish	wor-ship
vel-vet	up-per	waste-ful	worth-less
ven-ture	up-shot	wed-ding	wor-thy
ver-min	up-side	wel-fare	Yon-der

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

IT is God that girdeth me with Strength of War ; and maketh my Way perfect.

He maketh my Feet like Harts Feet ; and setteth me up on high.

My Foes shall cry, but there shall be none to help them : Yea even unto the Lord shall they cry, but he shall not hear them.

For this Cause will I give Thanks unto thee, O Lord, and sing Praise unto thy Name.

LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my Soul : My God, I have put my Trust in thee.

Lead me forth in thy Truth, and learn me ; for thou art the God of my Health : In thee hath been my Hope all the Day long. Call

Call to mind, O Lord, thy tender Mercy,
which hath been of Old.

The Secret of the Lord is with them that fear
him ; and he will shew them his Law.

LESSON III.

Hear my Voice, O Lord, when I cry unto
thee ; have Mercy on me and hear me.

O hide not thou thy Face from me ; nor cast
thy Servant from thee in thy Wrath.

Teach me thy Way, O Lord, and lead me in
the right Way.

O my Soul, wait thou on the Lord ; be strong
and he shall comfort thine Heart ; and put thou
thy Trust in the Lord.

LESSON IV.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my Strength :
Think no Scorn of me, lest if thou make as
though thou didst not hear, I be made like them
that go down into the Pit.

The Lord is my Strength and my Shield, my
Heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped :
Therefore my Heart danceth for Joy, and in
my Song will I praise him.

LESSON V.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me : Yea, he
saved me out of all my Fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is : Blessed
is the Man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints : For
they that fear him, want no good Thing.

The Lions do want and suffer much : But they
who seek the Lord, shall want no manner of
Thing that is good.

LESSON

LESSON VI.

What Man is he, that lusteth to live ; and would fain see good Days ?

Keep thy Tongue from Evil ; and thy Lips that they speak no Guile.

The Eyes of the Lord are over good Men ; and he doth hear them when they pray.

The Lord doth save the Souls of his Servants ; and all they that put their Trust in him, shall not want Help.

TABLE II.

Words accented on the first Syllable ; the Spelling and Pronunciation being different.

A L-fo	brew-er	cap-tain	clean-ly
al-way	brew-house	care-ful	clear-ly
am-ple	brew-is	care-less	clo"set
an"cle	brick-kiln	cen-sure	co"bler
an"ger	bride-groom	chal-dron	co"lour
ap-ple	bride-maid	cha"pel	co"lumn
Ba"lance	brief-ly	char-coal	co"met
bare-foot	bright-ness	cheap-en	com-rade
beast-ly	bri"stle	cheap-ness	con-jure
bel-fry	brit-tle	cheese-cake	co"py
bel-low	bro"ther	che"rish	co"ver
bird-lime	buc-kle	chil-blain	coun-sel
bi"shop	buck-ram	child-hood	coun-ter
ble"mish	build-er	cho"lic	coun-ty
bloo"dy	bu"ry	cho-rus	cou"ple
blu"ster	bú"shel	chri"sten	cou"rage
bon-fire	bu"shy	chy"mist	cre"dit
bound-less	bu"stle	ci"stern	cre"vice
braw-ny	Ca-ble	ci"ty	crew-et
breath-less	ca"mel	cla"mour	crick-et
			cru"fty

cru"sty	ear-wig	fla"vor	ge"sture
try"stal	e"cho	flax-en	ghost-ly
cup-board	eight-fold	flo"rid	gi"blets
cu"stom	eighth-ly	fol-low	gin-gle
lai-ly	eigh-ty	fon-dle	giv-en
lai-sy	ei-ther	foot-pace	giv-er
la"mage	en-trails	foot-pad	gli"sten
la"mask	e"ver	foot-step	gloo-my
laugh-ter	eye-brow	fo"reign	good-ness
dead-ly	eye-fight	fore-thought	go"spel
deaf-en	eye-sore	for-tres	go"vern
dear-ly	Fair-ly	found-er	grace-less
debt-or	fai-ry	four-score	gran-deur
de"vil	faith-ful	fourth-ly	grand-son
dex-trous	fa"min	frail-ty	gra"vel
dim-ple	fa"mish	frec-kle	grea-fy
dir-ty	fa-ther	freck-led	great-ness
di"stance	fa"thom	freck-ly	griev-ous
di"stant	fat-ten	free-hold	grift-ly
doc-tress	fa-vour	free-ly	gro"gram
dou"ble	fau"cet	free-stone	ground-less
doubt-ful	fault-less	friend-less	grum-ble
down-right	faul-ty	friend-ly	guilt-less
do"zen	fear-less	fright-en	gui"nea
drag-gle	fea"ther	fright-ful	Ha"bit
dri"ven	fea-ture	fro"lic	has-sock
drow-sy	fe"ster	fro"sty	ha"voock
du"sky	fid-dle	fro"thy	haut-boy
du"sty	fierce-ly	fruit-ful	health-ful
Ea-gle	fifth-ly	fru"strate	heal-thy
ea-glet	fi"ture	Gain-ful	heart-en
earl-dom	fla"gon	gain-say	heart-less
earth-ly	flam-beau	ga"ther	hear-ty
ear-thy	fla"sket	gau-dy	hea"then
			hea"vy

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hea"vy	lea"ther	mourn-ful	pif-mire
heed-less	le"vel	mu"cle	pit-chy
heir-ess	light-er	mu"sket	pla"net
high-ly	li"mit	mu"slin	plan-tain
high-way	li"quid	mu"stard	plea"sant
hi"bler	li"quor	mu"ster	plea"sure
hi"ther	lu-cre	mu"ity	poi-son
hoa-ry	lu"stre	Name-less	po"sture
ho"mage	lu"sty	na"sty	prat-tle
ho"nest	Ma"dam	naugh-ty	preach-er
host-ess	ma"gic	need-ful	prin-cess
hour-ly	ma"liee	neigh-bour	pro"duce
hum-ble	man"gle	nei-ther	pro"duct
hun-dredth	man-hood	ne"ver	pro"fer
hun"ger	ma"ster	noi-sy	pro-gress
hun"gry	ma"stiff	nose-gay	pro"mise
hu-sky	match-less	no"thing	pro"spect
I"mage	mea"ture	no"vel	pro"spec
in-sight	mea-zles	Oat-meal	psalm-ist
Jaun-dice	me"lon	Pad-lock	psal-ter
jew-el	me"rit	pam-phlet	pu"nish
jour-nal	me"thod	pas-time	puz-zle
joy-ful	migh-ty	pastry	Quick-en
juice-less	min"gle	pa"ture	quick-ly
jui-cy	mis"chief	pa"ty	Ram-ble
Kind-nes	mi"stress	peacock	ra"pid
kna-vish	mi"sty	pea-hen	rat-tle
knight-hood	mo" dern	peer-ess	ra"vel
knock-er	mo"dest	peer-less	read-er
know-ledge	mo"narch	pe"nance	re"bel
knuc-kle	mon-strous	peo-ple	re"fuge
Lan"guage	mo"ther	pe"ster	re"lish
lan"guid	mouth-ful	phren-zy	rest-less
lau-rel	mountain	pi-ous	rheu-barb
			ri-fle

-fle	smug-gle	ta"lent	vir-tue
/gid	soft-en	ta"lon	vi"sit
"gor	fo"lid	tan"gle	Up-right
-pen	soo"ty	tat-tle	Waist-coat
"sen	south-ern	ta"vern	wal-nut
"ver	span"gle	tempt-er	wa-ter
"vet	speak-er	te"nant	weal-thy
reck-et	spec-kle	tex-ture	wea-ry
o-guish	spi"got	thatch-er	wea-ver
oll-er	spi"nage	thick-en	wed-lock
o"fin	spi"rit	thiev-iish	weigh-ty
ough-ly	spit-tle	thir-ty	whee-dle
uf-fle	spright-ly	tho"rough	wheel-er
al-mon	star-tle	threat-en	where-fore
um-ple	sta"tute	thred-dle	whirl-pool
u-cer	stea-dy	throw-ster	whirl-wind
u-cy	stee-ple	tic-kle	whit-low
u"sage	sti-fle	tick-liih	wick-ed
aw-yer	stock-ings	ti-ger	wi"dow
cho"lar	straight-en	ti-gress	wo"man
cif-fors	straight-ly	tin"ker	won-drous
rib-ble	straight-way	tip-ple	woo"dy
uf-fle	stream-er	trai-tor	wool-len
eam-less	strength-en	tre-a-ty	work-man
ea-son	suc-kle	tre"ble	worm-wood
na"dow	sup-ple	tres-pas	wor-sted
nal-low	sure-ly	tri"bute	wran"gle
now-er	sure-ty	troop-er	wrap-per
c-kle	swar-thy	trou"ble	wre"stle
ck-ness	swea"ty	twink-ling	wrist-band
m-ple	sweep-er	Va"lue	wri-ter
"new	sweet-ness	ve"nom	Youth-ful
n"gle	Ta-ble	ver-juice	Zeal-or
kew-er	tay-lor	vi"sage	zeal-ous

More

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

I Will alway give Thanks unto the Lord ; his Praife shall ever be in my Mouth.

My Soul shall make her boast in the Lord : The Humble shall hear of it and be glad.

O praise the Lord with me : And let us bless his Name always.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me : Yea, he saved me out of all my Fear.

LESSON II.

The Angel of the Lord standeth round them that fear him, and saveth them.

The Lord doth order a good Man's going, and maketh his Way pleasant to him.

Though he fall, he shall not be cast off ; or the Lord keepeth him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite Heart : And will save such as be of an humble Spirit.

LESSON III.

Thy Mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the Heavens, and thy Truth unto the Clouds.

Thou, Lord, shall save both Man and Beast.

How great is thy Mercy, O God, and the Children of Men shall put their Trust under the Shadow of thy Wings.

For with thee is the Well of Life : And in thy Light shall we see Light.

LESSON

LESSON IV.

Have Mercy on me, O Lord, for I am weak :
O Lord, heal me, for my Bones are vexed.

My Soul also is sore troubled : But Lord,
how long wilt thou punish me ?

Turn thee, O Lord, and save my Soul : O
save me for thy Mercies Sake.

For in Death no Man doth think on thee :
And who will give thee Thanks in the Pit ?

LESSON V.

O clap your Hands, all ye People ; O sing
unto God with the Voice of Joy !

For the Lord is high, and to be feared : He
is the great King over all the Earth !

God is gone up with a merry Noise : And the
Lord with the Sound of a Trump !

O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our God :
O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our King !

LESSON VI.

A wicked Doer giveth heed to false Lips :
And a Liar giveth Ear to a naughty Tongue.

Childrens Children are the Crown of old
Men ; and the Glory of Children are their
Fathers.

Let a Bear robbed of her Whelps, meet a
Man, rather than a Fool in his Folly.

He that is first in his own Cause, seemeth
just ; but his Neighbour cometh, and search-
eth him.

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A -Base	a-midst	be-lief	con-front
ab-hor	a-mong	be-lieve	con-fuse
a-bide	a-muse	be-long	con-jure
a-bout	a-noint	be-love	con-straint
a-broad	a-part	be-neath	con-sume
ab-rupt	ap-proach	be-night	con-tempt
ab-sent	ap-prove	be-queath	con-tend
ab-solve	a-rise	be-set	con-tent
ab-surd	ar-rest	be-side	con-tempn
ac-cept	a"scend	be-speak	con-vey
ac-quire	a"spire	be-twixt	cor-rect
ad-dict	a"stray	be-wail	cor-rupt
ad-dress	a"tone	blas-pheme	cre-ate
ad-journ	at-tack	bu-reau	De-bar
ad-mit	at-tempt	Ca-nal	de-ceit
a-dore	at-tire	ca-rouse	de-ceive
ad-orn	a-vail	col-lect	de-cide
ad-advance	a-venge	com-mence	de-clare
a-far	a-void	com-plain	de-coy
af-fair	a-wait	com-plaint	de-crease
af-firm	a-wake	com-pound	de-duce
af-fright	a-way	com-pel	de-duet
a-gainst	Be-come	com-ply	de-fect
a-larm	be-cause	com-pose	de-fend
a-like	be-friend	com-pute	de-fense
al-lude	be-fore	con-ceit	de-fer
a-lone	be-gin	con-cert	de-fy
a-maze	be-have	con-duct	de-fine
a mend	be-head	con-fine	de-form
a-mends	be-hold	con-found	de-fraud
			de-grade

de-grade	dis-praise	en-sue	for-get
de-light	dis-prove	en-thral	four-teen
de-note	dis-robe	en-throne	for-sworn
de-part	dis-sent	en-tice	ful-fil
de-pose	dis-serve	en-tire	Gal-lant
de-press	dis-taste	en-treat	ga-zette
de-pute	dis-tinct	e-spouse	Hence-forth
de-rive	dis-tort	e-vade	here-by
de-scribe	dis-trust	e-vent	here-in
de-fire	dis-tract	e-vince	here-of
de-spite	di"sturb	ex-alt	him-self
de-spond	dis-use	ex-cel	Im-brue
de-stroy	di-vert	ex-cise	im-burse
de-test	di-vine	ex-cite	im-merge
de-test	dra"goon	ex-claim	im-merse
de-vise	Ef-feet	ex-cuse	im-pair
di-rect	e-lope	ex-empt	im-pale
dis-arm	em-balm	ex-ert	im-pend
dis-band	em-bark	ex-ist	im-plant
dis-burse	em-broil	ex-pand	im-press
dis-card	e-mit	ex-panse	im-print
dis-claim	en-chant	ex-pend	im-prove
dis-count	en-close	ex-plode	in-camp
dis-course	en-croach	ex-pose	in-cite
dis-joint	en-dear	ex-tend	in-crease
dis-like	en-dorse	ex-tort	in-cur
dis-lodge	en-dure	ex-tract	in-dent
dis-may	en-force	ex-tream	in-dulge
dis-miss	en-gage	Fif-teen	in-fect
dis-own	en-joy	fore-arm	in-fest
dis-pel	en-large	fore-seen	in-firm
dis-place	en-rage	fore-shew	in-flame
dis-play	en-rich	fore-speak	in-force
dis-pose	en-rol	fore-think.	in-fuse

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in-graft	Neg-lect	pro-test	re-trench
in-grate	nine-teen	pur-loin	re-vere
in-ject	Ob-struct	pur-suit	re-volve
in-scribe	ob-tain	Re-bate	re-ward
in-slave	oc-cur	re-buke	ro-bust
in-snare	of-fense	re-cant	ro-mance
in-stil	o-mit	re-ceit	Scru-toir
in-struct	op-pres	re-cite	se"dan
in-sure	out-do	re-cline	se-duce
in-tense	out-live	re-course	se-lect
in-trigue	out-strip	re-duce	sha"lot
in-trude	Par-take	re-fer	six-teen
in-trust	pear-main	re-fit	sub-ject
in-verse	per-form	re-gain	sub-join
in-vert	per-mit	re-joice	sub-lime
in-vest	per-spire	re-late	sub-mit
in-vite	per-tain	re-lax	sub-orn
Mif-chance	per-verse	re-ly	sub-tract
mif-count	per-vert	re-mark	su-pine
mif-deed	po-lite	re-mind	sup-pose
mif-doubt	por-tend	re-mit	su-preme
mif-give	pre-dict	re-pair	sur-mount
mif-hap	pre-pare	re-pass	sur-pass
mif-lead	pre-vail	re-plete	sur-vey
mif-like	pre-scribe	re-pose	sur-vive
mif-name	pre-serve	re-pres	fu"spense
mi"spend	pre-tend	re-prieve	Them-selves
mif-place	pro-ject	re-print	there-of
mif-print	pro-mote	re-pulse	thir-teen
mif-rule	pro-nounce	re-prove	tra-duce
mif-take	pro-pose	re-straint	trans-act
mif-trust	pro-pound	re-sume	tran"scend
mo-lest	pro-rogue	re-tail	tran"scribe
mo-rose	pro-test	re-tract	trans-form
			trans-

trans-gress	un-cut	un-like	un-true
trans-late	un-dress	un-lock	un-truth
trans-plant	un-fair	un-made	un-twist
trans-port	un-fit	un-man	up-on
trans-pose	un-fold	un-mask	Where-as
tre-pan	un-gain	un-paid	where-by
Un-apt	un-glue	un-ripe	where-in
un-arm	un-hasp	un-safe	where-of
un-bar	un-heard	un-say	where-to
un-bend	un-hinge	un-screw	where-with
un-bind	un-hook	un-seen	with-al
un-bolt	un-horse	un-found	with-in
un-clasp	un-hurt	un-taught	with-draw
un-clothe	un-kind	un-teach	with-out
un-close	un-lace	un-tie	with-stand

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

TH E Wicked hath said in his Heart, Tush,
God doth forget : He hideth away his Face,
and he will never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine Hand :
Forget not the Poor.

Wherefore should the Wicked blaspheme God :
While he doth say in his Heart, Tush, thou God
carest not for it ?

LESSON II.

I will rejoice in thee : Yea, my Songs will I
make of thy Name, O thou most Higheſt.

I will ſhew all thy Praifes within the Ports of
the Daughter of Sion : I will rejoice in thy
ſaving Health.

The Lord is known to do Judgment : The
Wicked is trapped in the Work of his own Hands.

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LESSON III.

A Man's Heart doth devise his Way ; but the Lord doth direct his Steps.

A divine Sentence is in the Lips of the King ;
His Mouth doth not transgress in Judgment.

A just Weight and Balance are the Lord's ;
All the Weights of the Bag are his Work.

The Highway of the Upright is to depart from Evil : He that keepeth his Way doth preserve his Soul.

LESSON IV.

The wicked Man shutteth his Eyes to devise froward Things : Moving his Lips, he bringeth Evil to pass.

The hoary Head is a Crown of Glory, if it be found in the Way of Goodness.

He that is slow to Anger, is better than the Mighty : And he that ruleth his Spirit, than he that taketh a City.

LESSON V.

O my Soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, Thou art my God, my Goods are nothing unto thee.

All my Delight is upon the Saints that are in the Earth : And upon such as excel in Virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me Warning : My Reins also chasten me in the Night-season.

I have set God always before me : For he is on my Right Hand, therefore I shall not fall.

LESSON VI.

The Lord is my Shepherd ; therefore can I lack nothing.

He shall feed me in a green Pasture ; and lead me forth beside the Waters of Comfort.

Thou

Thou shalt prepare a Table before me, against them that trouble me; thou didst anoint my Head with Oil, and my Cup shall be full.

But thy loving Kindness and Mercy shall follow me all the Days of my Life: And I will dwell in the House of the Lord for ever.

Words of Three Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

A	B-so-lute	be"ve"rage	ca"te-chism
	ab-sti-nence	bit-ter-ness	ca-tho-lic
	ac-ti-on	bla-ma-ble	cau-ti-ous
	ad-jec-tive	blas-phe-mous	ce"le-brate
	ad-mi-ral	blas-phe-my	cer-tain-ly
	af-ter-ward	book-sel-ler	cer-ti-fy
	ag-gra-vate	boun-te-ous	chan-ce-ry
	al-der-man	bro-ther-hood	change-a-ble
	al-ma-nac	bu"si-ly	charge-a-ble
	al-pha-bet	but-che"ry	cha"rac-ter
	a"ni-mal	but-ter-fly	cha"stife-ment
	a"ni-mate	but-te"ry	cha"sti-ty
	an-nu-al	Cal-li-co	chear-ful-ly
	ap-pe-tite	can-di-date	cheese-mon"ger
	ar-ti-choke	can-dle-stic	cho"co-late
	ar-ti-fice	ca"ni"ster	cho"ler-ic
	a-the-ist	ca-pa-ble	chri"sten-ing
	Ba"che-lor	ca"ra-way	cin-na-mon
	bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ness	cir-cu-lar
	ba"ron-et	care-less-ly	cir-cum-stance
	bat-tle-dore	car-pen-ter	clean-li-nefs
	beg-ge-ry	car-ri-age	cle"men-cy
	be"ne-fit	car-ri-er	clo-thi-er

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co"me-dy	em-baf-sy	for-mer-ly
co"mi-cal	e"mi-nence	for-ti-tude
com-mon-er	em-pe-ror	for-tu-nate
com-pa-ny	e"ne-imy	frac-ti-on
con-fi-dence	en-mi-ty	fre-quen-cy
con-fi-dent	e"pi-taph	fright-ful-ly
con-ju-rer	e-qual-lize	fri"vo-lous
con-stan-cy	e-ven-ing	fruit-er-er
con-tra-ry	e"ve-ry	fu-ri-ous
co"vet-ous	e"vi-dent	fur-ther-more
coun-sel-lor	ex-cel-lent	Gal-lant-ry
cu-ra-cy	ex-er-cise	gal-le-ry
cu-ri-ous	Fac-to-ry	ge"ne-ral
cu"stom-er	fa"cul-ty	gen ni"ting
Dan-ger-ous	faith-ful-ly	gen-tle-man
de"so-late	fal-si-fy	gin-ger-bread
de"spe-rate	fa"mi-ly	gla-zi-er
de"fti-tute	fan-ci-ful	glo-ri-fy
di-a-mond	fa-ther-less	glo-ri-ous
dig-ni-fy	fa-vor-ite	glut-to"ny
dif-fer-ence	fel-low-ship	go"vern-ance
dif-fer-ent	fif-ti-eth	go"vern-es
di"li-gent	fi-nal-ly	go"vern-or
di"mi-ty	fi"nish-er	grace-ful-ly
di"vi-dend	fir-ma-ment	gra-ci-ous
dra-pe-ry	fish-e"ry	gra"du-al
drop-si-cal	fla"ge"let	gra"na-ry
drow-si-ness	fluc-tu-ate	grand-fa-ther
drunk-en-ness	fol-low-er	grand-mo-ther
du-ra-ble	fool-e-ry	grate-ful-ly
du-ti-ful	for-ci-ble	gra"vi-ty
Eat-a-ble	fo"reign-er	gra-zi-er
e"le-gance	fo"rest-er	gree-di-ly
e"lo-quence	for-mal-ly	grid-i-ron

griev.

griev-ous-ly	in-di-go	le"gi-ble
gro-ce-ry	in-do-lent	le"thar-gy
guar-di-an	in-du"stry	li-a-ble
gun-ne-ry	in-fa-mous	li"be-ral
Half-pen-ny	in-fa-my	li"ber-ty
hand-ker-chief	in-fan-cy	like-li-hood
hap-pi-ness	in-fer-ence	li"ta-ny
har-mo-ny	in-fi-del	li"tur-gy
ha"zard-ous	in-flu-ence	live-li-hood
head-bo"rough	in-hold-er	li"ve-ry
hear-ti-ly	in-ju-ry	lot-te-ry
hea"ven-ly	in-no-cence	low-er-most
hea"vi-nes	in-so-lence	lu-di-crous
he"rald-ry	in-stru-ment	lu-mi-nous
herb-al-ist	in-te-ger	lu-na-cy
her-mit-age	in-ti-mate	lu-sti-ly
he"si-tate	in-ward-ly	Mac-ka-rel
hi"sto-ry	i-vo-ry	ma"gi-strate
hi"ther-most	Jea"lou-sy	mag-ni-fy
hi"ther-to	jes-fa-min	ma"je-sty
hor-ri-bly	jew-el-ler	main-te-nance
ho-si-er	jo"cu-lar	ma"la-dy
ho"spi-tal	jol-li-ty	ma"ni-fold
houf-hold-er	jour-nal-ist	man-ner-ly
hu-mor-ist	ju-ni-per	ma"ri-gold
hu-mor-ous	ju"sti-fy	mar-jo-ram
hu-mor-som	Kinf-wo"man	mar-ri-age
hur-ri-can	kna-ve-ry	mar-tyr-dom
hus-band-man	Land-la-dy	mar-vel-lous
hy"po-crite	la"ti-tude	me"di-cin
Ig-no-rance	laud-a-ble	me"di-tate
im-pi-ous	la"ven-der	me"mo-ry
im-pu-dent	lec-tur-er	mer-ci-ful
in-di-gence	le"ga-cy	mer-ci-lefs

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mes-sen-ger	o"pe-ra	por-ren-ger
migh-ti-ly	o"pe-rate	poul-ter-er
mil-le-ner	o-pi-um	po"ver-ty
mil-li-on	or-der-ly	pow-er-ful
mi"ni"stry	or-gan-ist	pre"ci-ous
mi"ra-cle	o"ri-fice	pre"sent-ly
mi"se-ry	o"ri-gin	pro"di-gal
mif-sel-to	or-na-ment	pro"sper-ous
mock-e-ry	o-ver-board	pro"vi-dence
mo"nu-ment	out-er-most	psalm-o-dy
mo-va-ble	Pa"ra-ble	pub-li-can
moun-te-bank	pa-rent-age	pu"nish-ment
mul-ber-ry	part-ner-ship	Qua"li-ty
mul-ti-tude	paf-sen-ger	quan-ti-ty
Na-ti-on	paf-si-on	quar-rel-som
na"tu-ral	pass-o-ver	quar-ter-age
nec-ta-rin	pa"stu-rage	quar-ter-ly
ne"ga-tive	pa-ti-ent	que"sti-on
neg-li-gence	pa-tri-arch	Ra-ri-ty
nig-gard-ly	pen-du-lum	raf-ber-ry
night-in-gale	pen-si-on	ra"ti-fy
nine-ty-eth	pe-ri-od	rea"di-ly
north-er-ly	per-qui-site	rec-kon-ing
no"ta-bly	per-se-cute	re"com-pense
nou"fish-ment	pe"sti-lent	re-cre-ate
nu-me-ral	pet-ti-coat	rec-to-ry
nun-ne-ry	pew-ter-er	re"fer-ence
nur-se-ry	pi"ge-on	re"gi"stry
Ob-li-gate	pi-e-ty	re"gu-lar
ob-sti-nate	pil-lo-ry	re"gu-late
ob-vi-ate	pi"ti-ful	re"me-dy
oc-cu-py	pla"ster-er	re"pro-bate
of-fer-ing	plen-ti-ful	re"si-dence
o"ni-on	pleu-ri-sy	re"si-due

re"fo-

re"so-lute	ske"le-ton	tre-a"su-ry
re"ve-rence	sla-ve-ry	trou"ble-som
rhe"to-ric	slip-pe"ry	trum-pet-er
rheu-ma-tism	fo"lemn-ly	twen-ti-eth
ri"di-cule	fol-di-er	ty"ran-ny
righ-te-ous	fo"li-tude	Va"li-ant
ri"gor-ous	for-row-ful	va"ni-ty
ri-ot-ous	fo"ve-reign	ve-he-mence
rob-be"ry	spec-ta-cle	ve"ni-son
rose-ma-ry	stew-ard-ship	ven-ture-som
rot-ten-ness	straw-ber-ry	ver-bal-ly
ruf-fi-an	stur-ge-on	ve"ri-fy
ruf-set-in	sub-sti-tute	ver-si-on
Sa-cra-ment	sump-tu-ous	vic-to-ry
fanc-ti-on	fur-ge-on	vic-tu-als
fanc-ti-fy	Tan-ta-lize	vi"gi-lant
fa"tif-fy	ta"pe"stry	vi"gor-ous
scan-dal-ous	teach-a-ble	vi"ne-gar
scar- <i>ci</i> -ty	te-di-ous	vi-o-lence
sca"ven-ger	te"le"scope	vir-tu-ous
scru-pu-lous	tem-per-ate	vi"fit-or
fe"cond-ly	tem-po-ral	Un-der-hand
fe"di-ment	te"ne-ment	un-der-most
fen-si-ble	ter-ri-ble	u-ni-form
fen-ti-ment	ter-ri-fy	use-ful-ness
fe"pa-rate	te"sta-ment	ut-ter-ly
fe"pul-chre	te"sti-fy	Wag-gon-er
fe-ri-ous	thir-ti-eth	war-ri-or
set-tle-ment	tow-ard-ly	wea-ri-ed
fe"ven-ty	tract-a-ble	wea-ri-som
fil-la-bub	tra"ge-dy	wharf-in-ger
fi"new-y	tra"vel-ler	wick-ed-ness
fin"gu-lar	tre-a"che-ry	wil-der-ness
fix-ti-eth	tre-a"sur-er	won-der-ful

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

LESSON I.

Rejoice in the Lord, O ye Righteous : For it doth become well the Just to be thankful.

Praise the Lord with Harp : Sing Praises unto him with the Lute, and Instruments of ten Strings.

Sing unto the Lord a new Song : Sing Praises lustily unto him with a good Courage.

For the Word of the Lord is true ; and all his Works are faithful.

LESSON II.

A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband : But she that hath no Shame is as rottenness in his Bones.

The Hand of the Diligent shall bear Rule : But the Slothful shall be under Tribute.

The Righteous is more excellent than his Neighbour : But the Way of the Wicked doth seduce them.

LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my King : And I will praise thy Name for ever and ever.

Every Day will I give Thanks unto thee : And praise thy Name for ever and ever.

Great is the Lord, and marvellous ; worthy to be praised : There is no End of his Greatness.

The Lord is loving unto every Man : And his Mercy is over all his Works.

LESSON IV.

A King that sitteth in the Throne of Judgment, scattereth away all Evil with his Eyes.

There is Gold, and a Mukitude of Rubies : But the Lips of Knowledge are a precious Jewel.

Bread

Bread of Deceit is sweet to a Man ; but afterwards his Mouth shall be filled with Gravel.

Say not thou, I will recompense Evil ; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

L E S S O N V.

The Lord is righteous in all his Ways, and holy in all his Works.

The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him : Yea, all such as call upon him faithfully.

He will fulfil the Desire of them that fear him : He also will hear their Cry, and will help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him : But scattereth abroad all the wicked Men.

L E S S O N VI.

The Robbery of the Wicked shall destroy them ; because they hate Judgment.

The Wicked shall be a Ransom for the Righteous ; and he that doth transgress for the Upright.

A wise Man scaleth the City of the Mighty, and casteth down the Strength and Confidence thereof.

The Slothful coveteth greedily all the Day long : But the Righteous giveth, and spareth not.

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the second Syllable.*

A -Bun-dance	ap-pa-rent	at-tend-ance
ac-com-plish	ap-pear-ance	Be-got-ten
ad-mo"nish	ap-pen-dix	be-hold-en
a-mend-ment	ap-pren-tice	blas-phe-mer
an-o"ther	arch-an-gel	Com-mand-ment
a-po"stle	arch-bi"shop	com-mit-tee
ap-pa"rel	af-sem-ble	com-pen-sate
		com-po-

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com-po-sure	en-joy-ment	Ma-je"stic
con-du-cive	en-no-ble	mis-car-ry
con-fine-ment	en-tan"gle	mis-for-tune
con-jec-ture	e"sta"blish	mis-go"vern
con-fi"der	ex-am-ple	mis-ma"nage
con-tent-ment	ex-a"min	mis-sha-pen
con-ti"nue	ex-tin"guish	more-o-ver
con-vul-sive	Fore-run-ner	Ob-serv-er
De-ceit-ful	for-get-ful	ob-tru-der
de-fi-ance	for-giv-ness	oc-cur-rence
de-li"ver	for-sa-ken	of-fend-er
de-mo"lish	Here-af-ter	of-fen-five
de-mon-strate	he-ro-ic	op-po-ser
di-lem-ma	Ig-no-ble	op-press-or
di-mi"nish	il-le-gal	Par-ta-ker
di-rect-ly	il-lu"strate	pa-ter-nal
di"sci-ple	i"ma"gin	pa-the"tic
dif-co"ver	im-bit-ter	per-form-ance
dif-cre"dit	im-mo"dest	phan-ta"stic
dif-fi"ture	im-mor-tal	po"ma-tum
dif-grace-ful	im-port-ant	pre-fer-ment
dif-ho"nest	im-pri"son	pro-duct-ive
dif-or-der	im-pro"per	pro-hi"bit
dif-plea"sure	im-prove-ment	pro-ject-or
dif-sem-ble	in-clo-sure	pro-phe"tic
di"still-er	in-cum-ber	pur-su-ant
dif-tin"guish	in-den-ture	Re-ceiv-er
dif-tri"bute	in-hu-man	re-ci-tal
E-le"venth	in-ju"stice	re-cord-er
em-bas-sage	in-qui-ry	re-co"ver
em-bow-el	in-tire-ly	re-deem-er
en-a-ble	in-trea-ty	re-fine-ment
en-coun-ter	in-vec-tive	re-fi-ner
en-gage-ment	in-ve"nom	re-form-er
		re-fresh-

re-fresh-ment	fur-vey-or	un-daunt-ed
re-ful-gent	fur-vi-ver	un-ea-sy
re-gard-less	Te"sta-tor	un-e-ven
re-mem-ber	te"sta-trix	un-friend-ly
re-mem-brance	thence-for-ward	un-god-ly
re-mit-tance	to-bac-co	un-grate-ful
re-pent-ance	to-ge"ther	un-hand-som
re-sem-ble	tor-ment-er	un-law-ful
Se-cure-ly	tri-bu-nal	un-luc-ky
se-duce-ment	tri-um-phant	un-man-ly
se-vere-ly	Vice-ge-rent	un-plea"fant
sin-cere-ly	Un-act-ive	un-qui-et
spec-ta-tor	un-bo-som	un-seem-ly
stu-pen-dous	un-bro-ken	un-spot-ted
sub-mis-sive	un-cer-tain	un-tow-ard
sub-scri-ber	un-ci"vil	un-wel-com
suc-cess-ful	un-com-mon	un-will-ing
suc-cess-or	un-con-stant	un-wor-thy
sur-ren-der	un-co"ver	up-right-ly

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

LESSON I.

THOU, O Lord, hast maintained my Right and my Cause : Thou art set in the Throne that judgest Right.

Thou hast rebuked the Heathen, and destroyed the Ungodly : Thou hast put out their Name for ever and ever.

The Lord also will be a Defense for the Oppressed : Even a Refuge in due time of Trouble.

LESSON

LESSON II.

The Rich and the Poor meet together : The Lord is the Maker of them all.

A prudent Man foreseeth the Evil, and hideth himself : But the Simple pass on and are punished.

He that oppresseth the Poor to increase his Riches ; and he that giveth to the Rich, shall surely come to Want.

Rob not the Poor, because he is poor : Neither oppress the Afflicted in the Gate.

LESSON III.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord ; and hidest thy Face in the needful Time of Trouble ?

The Ungodly for his own Lust doth persecute the Poor : Let them be taken in the same Craft that they have devised.

For the Ungodly hath made boast of his own Heart's Desire ; and speaketh good of the Covetous, whom God abhorreth.

LESSON IV.

Be not amongst Wine-Bibbers ; amongst Riotous Eaters of Flesh.

For the Drunkard and the Glutton, shall come to Poverty ; and Drowsiness shall cover a Man with Rags.

The Father of the Righteous shall greatly rejoice : And he that begetteth a wise Child, shall have Joy of him.

LESSON V.

The Heavens declare the Glory of God ; and the Firmament sheweth his Handy-work.

One Day telleth another, and one Night doth certify another.

There

There is neither Speech nor Language, but their Voices are heard among them.

Their Sound is gone out into all Lands : And their Words into the Ends of the World.

LESSON VI.

The Fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever : The Judgments of the Lord are alway Righteous and True.

More to be desired are they than Gold, yea, than much fine Gold : Sweeter also than the Hony and the Hony-comb.

Moreover by them is thy Servant taught : And in keeping of them there is great Reward.

TABLE III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

A	F-ter-noon ap-per-tain ap-pre-hend Ca"ra-van com-pre-hend con-de-scend con-tra-dict Dif-a-gree dif-al-low dif-ap-pear dif-ap-point dif-ap-prove dif-be-lief dif-com-mend dif-com-pose dif-con-tent dif-en-gage	dis-e-steem dis-o-bey dis-o-blige dis-pos-sess dis-re-gard dis-re-spect dis-u-nite do"mi-neer E"ver-more Gra"na-dier Here-to-fore here-up-on Im-por-tune in-com-mode in-cor-rect in-cor-rupt in-di-rect	in-dis-creet in-dis-pose in-fo-much in-ter-cede in-ter-fere in-ter-leave in-ter-line in-ter-mix in-ter-rupt in-tro-duce Mis-ap-ply mis-be-have mis-in-form O-ver-born o-ver-caft o-ver-come o-ver-grow o-ver-
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o-ver-look	re"pre-hend	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-run	re"pri-mand	vo"lun-teer
o-ver-take	ri"ga-doон	Un-be-lief
o-ver-throw	Se"ven-teen	un-der-mine
o-ver-turn	su-per-fine	un-der-stand
Re"com-mend	su-per-scribe	Ye"ster-day
re"con-cile	There-a-bout	ye"ster-night

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

L E S S O N I.

THE Lord looked down from Heaven upon the Children of Men ; to see if there were any that would understand and seek after God.

But they are all gone out of the Way, they are all become vile : There is none that doth good, no not one.

Their Throat is an open Sepulchre ; with their Tongues they have deceived : The Poison of Asps is under their Lips.

L E S S O N II.

By the Blessing of the Upright, the City is exalted ; but it is overthrown by the Mouth of the Wicked.

Where no Counsel is, the People fall : But in the Multitude of Counsellors, there is Safety.

He that is Surety for a Stranger, shall smart for it : But he that declineth to be a Surety, is sure.

The merciful Man doth good to his own Soul ; but he that is cruel troubleth his own Flesh.

L E S S O N III.

O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me ; thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine up-rising ; thou didst understand my Thoughts long before. Thou

Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed ;
and spiest out all my Ways.

Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my
Heart ; prove me, and examin my Thoughts.

Look well if there be any Way of Wickednes
in me : And lead me in the Way of eternal Life.

LESSON IV.

It is not good to accept the Person of the Wick-
ed ; to overthrow the Righteous in Judgment.

The Heart of the prudent getteth Knowledge ;
and the Ear of the Wise seeketh Knowledge.

A Man that hath Friends, must shew himself
Friendly ; and there is a Friend that stickest closer
than a Brother.

Many will intreat the Favour of the Prince ; and
every Man is a Friend to him that giveth Gifts.

LESSON V.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil Man, and
preserve me from the wicked Man.

Who imagin Mischief in their Hearts : And
stir up Strife all the Day long.

They have sharpened their Tongues like a Ser-
pent : Adders Poison is under their Lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the Hands of the
Ungodly : Preserve me from the wicked Men,
who are purposed to overthrow my Goings.

LESSON VI.

The Wisdom of the Prudent is to understand
his Way ; but the Folly of Fools is Deceit.

The Simple believeth every Word : But the
prudent Man looketh well to his going.

A wise Man feareth and departeth from Evil :
But the Fool rageth and is confident.

The Evil bow before the Good : And the
Wicked at the Gates of the Righteous.

Words of Four Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

A C-cept-a-ble	di-fi-cul-ty	Na"vi-ga-tor
ac-ces-sa-ry	dis-pu-ta-ble	ne"ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy	Ef-fi-ca-cy	nu-mer-a-ble
ac-cu-rate-ly	e"le-gan-cy	Or-di-na-ry
ad-mi-ra-ble	e"mi-nen-cy	Pa"la-ta-ble
ad-mi-ral-ty	ex-em-pla-ry	par-don-a-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	ex-qui-fit-ly	par-li-a-ment
a"la-ba"ster	For-mi-da-ble	paf-si-on-ate
a-mi-a-ble	Gen-tle-wo"man	pe"ne-tra-ble
a"mi-ca-ble	gil-li-flow-er	pen-si-on-er
an-nu-al-ly	go"vern-a-ble	pe"rish-a-ble
an-swer-a-ble	gra-ci-ous-ly	per-se-cu-tor
a"po-plex-y	Ha"bit-a-ble	per-son-a-ble
ap-pli.ca-ble	ho"nor-a-ble	pin-cu"shi-on
Ca"ter-pil-lar	I"mi-ta-ble	prac-ti-ca-ble
ce"re-mo-ny	im-pu-dent-ly	pre"fer-a-ble
cha"ri-ta-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	pro"fit-a-ble
com-fort-a-ble	La-ment-a-ble	pro"mis-fo-ry
com-ment-a-ry	li"te-ra-ture	pro"se-cu-tor
com-mon-al-ty	lu-mi-na-ry	Rea-son-a-ble
com-pe-ten-cy	Ma"le-fac-tor	re"pu-ta-ble
con-quer-a-ble	ma"tri-mo-ny	Sanc-tu-a-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	mea"sur-a-ble	sea-son-a-ble
cor-di-al-ly	me"lan-cho"ly	se"cre-ta-ry
cour-te-ous-ly	me"mo-ra-ble	se"pa-ra-ble
cow-ard-li-ness	mer-ce-na-ry	ser-vi-ce-a-ble
cre"dit-a-ble	mi"ser-a-ble	so"li-ta-ry
cri"ti-cal-ly	mo-ment-a-ry	so"ve-reign-ty
cu"stom-a-ry	mul-ti-pli-cand	spe-cu-la-tive
Da"mage-a-ble	mul-ti-pli-er	sta-ti-on-er
		sta"tu-

sta"tu-a-ry	tran-si-to-ry	vir-tu-al-ly
sub-lu-na-ry	Va"lu-a-ble	vo"lun-ta-ry
Tem-po-ra-ry	va-ri-a-ble	Ut-ter-a-ble
ter-ri-to-ry	va-ri-ous-ly	War-rant-a-ble
te"sti-mo-ny	vi-o-la-ble	wea"ther-beat-en

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A	B-ste-mi-ous	a"spa"ra-gus	com-paf-si-on
	ab-surd-i-ty	af-fer-ti-on	con-clu-si-on
ac-cep-ti-on	a"sto"nish-ment	con-di"ti-on	
ac-com-mo-date	a"stro"lo-ger	con-fess-i-on	
ac-com-pa-ny	a"stro"no-mer	con-fu-si-on	
ac-count-a-ble	at-trac-ti-on	con-ti"nu-al	
ad-di"ti-on	a-ver-si-on	con-tri"bu-tor	
ad-ven-tur-er	au-da-ci-ous	con-ve-ni-ent	
ad-ver-si-ty	au-tho"ri-ty	con-ver-si-on	
af-fec-ti-on	Bar-ba"ri-ty	con-vic-ti-on	
af-fi"ni-ty	be-ne"vo-lent	con-vul-si-on	
af-firm-a-tive	Ca-la"mi-ty	cor-rec-ti-on	
af-flic-ti-on	cap-ti"vi-ty	cor-rup-ti-on	
a-gree-a-ble	car-na-ti-on	cou"ra-gi-ous	
al-low-a-ble	chro-no"lo-gy	cre-a-ti-on	
am-bi"ti-ous	col-lec-ti-on	De-clen-si-on	
a-na"to-mist	com-bu"sti-on	de-duc-ti-on	
an-nu-i-ty	com-mend-a-ble	de-form-i-ty	
an-ta"go-nist	com-mi"se-rate	de-li"be-rate	
an-ti"qui-ty	com-mis-si-on	de-li"ci-ous	
a-po"lo-gy	com-mo-di-ous	de-li"ver-ance	
a-po"sto-lic	com-mo"di-ty	de-plo-ra-ble	
ap-pren-ti-ship	com-mu-ni-cate	de-fi-ra-ble	
a-rith-me-tic	com-mu-ni-on	de-istruc-ti-on	
a"scen-si-on	com-pa"ni-on	de-vo-ti-on	
		di-geft-	

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di-gest-i-on	fu-tu-ri-ty	in-ter-pret-er
di-rec-ti-on	Ge-o"gra-phy	in-ven-ti-on
dis-cern-i-ble	ge-o"me-try	in-vin-ci-ble
dis-co"ve-ry	gra-tu-i-ty	in-vi"si-ble
dis-tinc-ti-on	Ha"bit-u-al	ir-re"gu-lar
dis-trac-ti-on	har-mo-ni-ous	Lux-u-ri-ant
di-vi"ni-ty	hi"sto-ri-an	Ma-gi"ci-an
di-vi"si-on	hi"sto"ri-cal	ma-jor-i-ty
do-mi"ni-on	hu-ma-ni-ty	ma-li"ci-ous
dox-o"lo-gy	hy"po"cri-sy	me-lo-di-ous
du-ra-ti-on	I-dol-a-ter	me-mo-ri-al
E-di"ti-on	i-dol-a-try	me-tho"di-cal
ef-fect-u-al	il-lu"stri-ous	mi-nor-i-ty
e-nu-me-rate	im-me-di-ate	mi-ra"cu-lous
er-ro-ne-ous	im-men-si-ty	mo-ral-i-ty
e-ter-ni-ty	im-mo"de-rate	mor-tal-i-ty
e-vân-ge-list	im-mo-va-ble	my"ste-ri-ous
ex-cep-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ence	Na"ti"vi-ty
ex-cu-sa-ble	im-pe"ni-tent	ne-ces-fi-ty
ex-e"cu-tor	im-pi-e-ty	no-bi"li-ty
ex-e"cu-trix	im-press-i-on	no-to-ri-ous
ex-pe"ri-ment	im-pu-ri-ty	O-be-di-ent
ex-pe-ri-ence	in-ces-fant-ly	ob-jec-ti-on
ex-po"stu-late	in-cli-na-ble	ob-scru-ri-ty
ex-press-i-on	in-cou"rage-ment	ob-serv-a-ble
ex-tor-ti-on	in-cre"di-blē	ob-struc-ti-on
ex-tra"va-gant	in-du"stri-ous	oc-ca-si-on
Fe-li"ci-ty	in-fec-ti-on	o-mis-fi-on
fe"lo-ni-ous	in-firm-i-ty	o-pi"ni-on
for-get-ful-ness	in-ge-ni-ous	op-press-i-on
for-mal-i-ty	in-gre-di-ent	o-ri"gi-nal
foun-da-ti-on	in-he"ri-tance	out-ra-gi-ous
fra-ter-ni-ty	in-i"qui-ty	Par-ti"cu-lar
fru-gal-i-ty	in-struc-ti-on	pe-cu-li-ar
		per-fec-

per-fec-ti-on	re-duc-ti-on	trans-gress-i-on
per-mis-si-on	re-flex-i-on	tu-mul-tu-ous
per-pe"tu-al	re-la-ti-on	ty-ran-ni-cal
per-sua-si-on	re-li"gi-ous	Vain-glo-ri-ous
pe-ti"ti-on	re-mark-a-ble	va-ri-e-ty
phi-lo"so-phy	ri-di"cu-lous	vex-a-ti-ous
phy-si"ci-an	Sal-va-ti-on	vic-to-ri-ous
plan-ta-ti-on	fa-tyr-i-cal	vir-gin-i-ty
pos-sess-i-on	se-cu-ri ty	vo"lu-mi-nous
po-ste"ri-ty	se-ve"ri-ty	U-na"ni-mous
pre-ca-ri-ous	sig-ni"fi-cant	un-bla-ma-ble
pre-serv-a-tive	sim-pli"ci-ty	un-ca-pa-ble
pre-sump-tu-ous	sin-ce"ri-ty	un-change-a-ble
pre-va"ri-cate	so-ci-e-ty	un-du-ti-ful
pro-di"gi-ous	so-bri-e-ty	un-for-tu-nate
pro-duc-ti-on	sub-jec-ti-on	un-man-ner-ly
pro-fess-i-on	sub-mis-si-on	un-mar-ri-ed
pro-mi"scu-ous	su-per-flu-ous	un-mer-ci-ful
pro-phet-i-cal	su-pe-ri-or	un-na"tu-ral
pro-por-ti-on	fu-per-la-tive	un-sa-vo-ry
Re-bel-li-on	fu"spi"ci-ous	un-search-a-ble
re-cep-ti-on	Tempt-a-ti-on	un-speak-a-ble
re-co"ve-ry	to-bac-co-nist	un-u-su-al
re-demp-ti-on	trans-ac-ti-on	un-wor-thi-ly

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the third Syllable.*

A	C-ci-dent-al	com-men-ta-tor	dif-a-gree-ment
	al-to-ge"ther	com-pre-hen-sive	dif-com-po-sure
a"na-bap-tism	cor-re-spond-ence	dif-con-tent-ed	
ap-pre-hen-sive	de"tri-ment-al	dif-con-ti"nue	
Be"ne-fac-tor	dis-ad-van-tage	dif-in-he"rit	E"ver-laft-ing
Cal-li-man-co	dis-af-feet-ed	Fun-da-	

Fun-da-men-tal	Ma"nu-fac-ture	su-per-vi-for
In-co-he-rent	me"mo-ran-dum	Un-ac-quaint-ed
in-con-sist-ent	mis-de-mean-or	un-ad-vi-sed
in-de-pend-ent	mo"de-ra-tor	un-be-com-ing
in-of-fen-five	O"pe-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led
in-stru-ment-al	op-por-tune-ly	un-der-ta-ker
in-ter-cef-for	o-ver-bur-den	un-di-vi-ded
in-ter-med-dle	Re"gu-la-tor	u-ni-ver-sal
in-ter-mix-ture	Sa-cra-ment-al	un-pre-pa-red
in-tro-duc-tive	se-mi-co-lon	un-pro-vi-ded
Le-gis-la-tive	su-per-struc-ture	When-so-e"ver

Note, *The Accent is on the last Syllable.*

A"ni-mad-vert	mis-re-pre-sent	Su-per-a-bound
Le"ger-de-main	mis-un-der-stand	su-per-in-duce
Mis-ap-pre-hend	Ne"ver-the-less	su-per-in-tend

Words of Five Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

A C-ti-on-a-ble	Ju-di-ca-to-ry
cir-cu-la-to-ry	Mar-ri-age-a-ble
con-sci-on-a-ble	Or-di-na-ri-ly
cu"stom-a-ri-ly	Pas-si-on-ate-ly
De"di-ca-to-ry	pen-si-on-a-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Que"sti-on-a-ble
Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Sta-ti-on-a-ry
Fa"shi-on-a-ble	sup-pli-ca-to-ry
fi"gu-ra-tive-ly	Vo"lun-ta-ri-ly

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the second Syllable.*

A -Bo"mi-na-ble	Com-me"mo-ra-ble
af-fec-ti-on-ate	com-mend-a-to-ry
a-po"the-ca-ry	com-mis-si-on-er

com-pas-

com-paf-si-on-ate	Ma-li"ci-ouf-ly
con-di"ti-on-al	No-to-ri-ouf-ly
con-fi"der-a-ble	Ob-serv-a-to-ry
con-ti"nu-al-ly	oc-ca-si-on-al
De-ge"ne-ra-cy	Pa"rish-i-o-ner
de-li"ci-ouf-ly	pre-pa"ra-to-ry
dif-ho"nor-a-ble	Re-co"ver-a-ble
Ef-fe"mi-na-cy	Tra-di-ti-on-al
e-pi"sco-pa-cy	ty-ran-ni-cal-ly
I"ma"gin-a-ble	Vic-to-ri-ouf-ly
i"ma"gin-a-ry	Un-al-ter-a-ble
im-me-di-ate-ly	un-an-fwer-a-ble
im-pe"ne-tra-ble	un-cha"ri-ta-ble
im-prac-ti-ca-ble	un-con-quер-a-ble
in-com-pa-ra-ble	un-for-tu-nate-ly
in-cor-ri-gi"ble	un-go"vern-a-ble
in-e"sti-ma-ble	un-ne"ces-sa-ry
in-nu-me-ra-ble	un-par-don-a-ble
in-sa-ti-a-ble	un-re-a-son-a-ble
in-se"pa-ra-ble	un-righ-te-ouf-ly
in-to"le-ra-ble	un-sea-son-a-ble
in-vi-o-la-ble	un-suf-fer-a-ble
ir-re"gu-lar-ly	un-ut-ter-a-ble

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the third Syllable.*

A	B-fo-lu-ti-on	af-fect-a-ti-on
	ac-cept-a-ti-on	af-firm-a-ti-on
	ac-cla-ma-ti-on	ag-gra-va-ti-on
	ac-cu-sa-ti-on	al-pha-be"ti-cal
	ad-mi-ra-ti-on	al-ter-a-ti-on
	ad-mo-ni"ti-on	am-mu-ni"ti-on
	ad-van-ta-ge-ous	ap-pa-ri"ti-on

D a-po"

a-po"sto"li-cal	de-pri-va-ti-on
ap-pli-ca-ti-on	de"fo-la-ti-on
ap-pre-hen-si-on	de-test-a-ti-on
ap-pro-ba-ti-on	de-vi-a-ti-on
a-rith-me"ti-cal	di"mi-nu-ti-on
ar-ti-fi"ci-al	dif-a-gree-a-ble
a"vo-ca-ti-on	dif-o-be-di-ence
Be"ne-fac-ti-on	dif-pu-ta-ti-on
Cal-cu-la-ti-on	dif-tri-bu-ti-on
ca"te-che"ti-cal	E"du-ca-ti-on
ce"le-bra-ti-on	e-van-ge"li-cal
ce"re-mo-ni-al	ex-alt-a-ti-on
chri"sti-an-i-ty	ex-cla-ma-ti-on
chro-no-lo"gi-cal	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
cir-cu-la-ti-on	ex-pe-di-ti-ous
cir-cum-ci"si-on	ex-pli-ca-ti-on
com-mend-a-ti-on	ex-port-a-ti-on
com-po-si-ti-on	Fal-li-bi"li-ty
com-pre-hen-si-on	fo-ment-a-ti-on
con-demn-a-ti-on	Ge-ne-a"lo-gy
con-de-scen-si-on	ge"ne-ra"li-ty
con-firm-a-ti-on	ge"ne-ra-ti-on
con"gre-ga-ti-on	ge-o-gra"phi-cal
con-sci-en-ti-ous	ge-o-me"tri-cal
con-ster-na-ti-on	Ha"bit-a-ti-on
con-sti-tu-ti-on	ho"spi-tal-i-ty
con-sum-ma-ti-on	hy"po-crit-i-cal
con-tra-dic-ti-on	I"mi-ta-ti-on
con-ver-sa-ti-on	im-ma-te-ri-al
cor-po-ra-ti-on	im-mo-ral-i-ty
cru-ci-fix-i-on	im-per-fec-ti-on
De-cla-ra-ti-on	im-por-tu-ni-ty
de-cli-na-ti-on	im-po-si"ti-on
de-mon-stra-ti-on	im-pre-ca-ti-on

im-pro-

im-pro-pri-e-ty	no ["] mi-na-ti-on
in-car-na-ti-on	Ob-li-ga-ti-on
in-ci ["] vil-i-ty	ob-serv-a-ti-on
in-cla-na-ti-on	o ["] pe-ra-ti-on
in-con-ceiv-a-ble	op-por-tu-ni-ty
in-con-fi ["] der-ate	Pe ["] ni-ten-ti-al
in-con-ve-ni-ent	per-pen-di ["] cu-lar
in-cor-rup-ti-on	per-se-cu-ti-on
in-dig-na-ti-on	per-spi-ra-ti-on
in-e-qual-i-ty	phi-lo-so ["] phi-cal
in-ex-preff-i-ble	po ["] pu-la ["] ri-ty
in-fi-del-i-ty	pre ["] ju-di ["] ci-al
in-ge-nu-i-ty	pre ["] pa-ra-ti-on
in-sig-ni ["] fi-cant	pre-sent-a-ti-on
in-spi-ra-ti-on	pre-serv-a-ti-on
in-suf-fi-ci-ent	pro ["] ba-bi ["] li-ty
in-sup-port-a-ble	pro ["] cla-ma-ti-on
in-ter-mis-fi-on	pro ["] fa-na-ti-on
in-ter-rup-ti-on	pro ["] po-si-ti-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on	pro ["] se-cu-ti-on
in-un-da-ti-on	pro ["] vo-ca-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on	Re-col-lec-ti-on
in-vo-ca-ti-on	re-con-ci-la-ble
ir-re-li ["] gi-on	re-cre-a-ti-on
Ju ["] fti-fi-a-ble	re ["] form-a-ti-on
La-ment-a-ti-on	re ["] gu-la-ti-on
li ["] be-ral-i-ty	re-pre-sent-a-tive
Ma ["] tri-mo-ni-al	re ["] pu-ta-ti-on
me-di-a-ti-on	re ["] sig-na-ti-on
me ["] di-ta-ti-on	re ["] so-lu-ti-on
me ["] ri-to-ri-ous	re ["] spi-ra-ti-on
mi ["] ni ["] ste-ri-al	re ["] fti-tu-ti-on
mi ["] ni ["] stra-ti-on	re ["] sur-rec-ti-on
Na ["] vi-ga-ti-on	ru-in-a-ti-on

Sa"lu-ta-ti-on	trans-po-si"ti-on
fa"tif-fac-ti-on	Va"lu-a-ti-on
sen-si-bi"li-ty	ve"ne-ra-ti-on
sen-su-al-i-ty	vi-o-la-ti-on
fu-per-na"tu-ral	vi"fit-a-ti-on
fu-per-scrip-ti-on	Un-ac-count-a-ble
Trans-port-a-ti-on	u-ni-form-i-ty

*Note, The Accent of the following Words is
on the fourth Syllable.*

Ad-mi"ni"stra-tor	ex-pe"ri-ment-al
Cha"rac-ter-i"stic	Im-pro-pri-a-tor
co-o"pe-ra-tor	Mul-ti-pli-ca-tor
De-no"mi-na-tor	Su-per-a-bun-dance
Ec-cle-si-a"stic	Un-cir-cum-ci-sed

*Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. or Words
usually beginning with a Capital.*

Proper Names of One Syllable.

ANN. Bath, Blīth, Bourn, Bowe, Brent,
Burgh. Calne, Cerne, Chard, Charles, Christ,
Clay, Colne, Cray, Czar. Deal, Diffe, Dutch.
Eve. Fife, Flint, France, French. Grays, Guy.
Hague, Ham, Holt, Hull, Hythe. James, Jane,
Jew, Joan, Jōb, John, Joyce, Jude. Kent.
Leek, Lime, Lyd, Lyn. Mark, March, May,
Mere. Neath. Paul, Pool. Ralph, Rome, Rye.
Saul, Seth, Snath, Spain, Stone, Stroud. Throne,
Tring, Troy, Turk, Tweed. Usk. Wales, Ware,
Welch, Wells, Wilts. York.

Proper

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

A	A-ron	Au-stef	Berke-ley	Bran-ham
	A-bel	Au-stin	Berk-shire	Breck-nock
	Ac-ton	Ax-bridge	Ber-nard	Brent-ford
	A"dam	Ax-holm	Ber-ton	Brere-ton
	Ag-bridge	Ax-mouth	Ber-wick	Bre-wood
	Ag-nes	Bake-well	Bet-ley	Brick-hill
	Al-ban	Ba-la	Bewd-ley	Bride-wel
	Alef-ham	Bal-doc	Bin-brook	Bridg-end
	Ale-ford	Bal-tic	Bing-ham	Bridg-north
	A"lice	Bamp-ton	Bit-ford	Bridg-port
	Alne-wick	Ban-gor	Black-burn	Bri"stol
	Al-ton	Ban-sted	Bland-ford	Bri"tain
	Am-brose	Bark-ing	Bol-ton	Bri"tish
	Ampt-hill	Bark-ley	Bo"ston	Bri"ton
	An-drew	Bark-way	Bos-worth	Brix-ton
	An-na	Bar-more	Bots-ham	Brix-worth
	An-trim	Bar-mote	Boul-neffs	Brom-ley
	An-twerp	Barnef-ley	Brack-ley	Broms-wick
	Ar-magh	Bar-net	Brad-field	Brom-yard
	Ar-ran	Bar-ton	Brad-ford	Brough-ton
	Ar-thur	Bast-wick	Brad-forth	Bru-ton
	Ash-ly	Bat-tel	Bra-ding	Brym-ton
	Ash-bourn	Bau-trey	Brad-ninch	Bud-worth
	Ash-dale	Bay-nard	Brad-wel	Bug-don
	Ash-don	Bec-kles	Brain-try	Bur-ford
	Ash-ford	Be-dal	Bram-ber	Burn-ham
	Ash-krig	Bed-ford	Bramp-ton	Burn-ley
	Au-burne	Bed-lam	Bram-yard	Burnt-wood
	Au-gust	Bel-ford	Bran-don	Bur-ton
	Auk-land	Bent-ley	Bran-drith	Bux-ton
				By-ford

By-ford	Cle"ment	Deep-ing	E-den
Cam-bridge	Cleve-land	Den-bigh	Edg-ware
Camp-den	Clif-ton	Den-mark	Ed-ward
Canef-ham	Cob-ham	Dez-nis	Ed-win
Car-diff	Cogge-shal	Den-ton	Egypt
Carl-ton	Colef-hill	Dept-ford	Elt-ham
Cart-mel	Col-ford	Der-by	E-ly
Ca"fton	Coln-brook	Dere-ham	En-field
Ca"stor	Con-naught	De-rick	En" gland
Cath-ness	Con-stance	Dert-mouth	En" glish
Ca-wood	Con-way	Der-went	En-ham
Cax-ton	Cope-land	Dig-by	Ep-ping
Cax-wold	Cor-bridge	Dock-ing	Ep-som
Chag-ford	Cor-by	Dock-ley	Ep-worth
Chag-ley	Corn-wal	Dod-brook	Eref-by
Char-ley	Cow-bet	Do-ver	Ef-sex
Chat-ham	Cow-bridge	Down-ham	Eves-ham
Chea-dle	Cram-bourn	Down-ton	Eu-rope
Check-ley	Crane-brook	Dray-ton	Eu-ston
Chel-ford	Cra-ven	Dron-field	Ew-el
Chelms-ford	Craw-ley	Dub-lin	Ex-mouth
Chel-sea	Creke-lade	Dud-ley	Eynes-ford
Chep-stow	Cro-mer	Dul-wich	Ey-ton
Chert-sea	Crook-horn	Dun-church	Fair-ford
Chef-ham	Crow-land	Dun-kirk	Fair-leigh
Che"ster	Croy-don	Dun-mow	Falk-land
Chef-hunt	Cux-field	Dunf-field	Fal-mouth
Chew-ton	Cy-pres	Dunf-ford	Far-ham
Chid-ley	Dal-ton	Dun-ster	Farn-ham
Chi-na	Dan-by	Dun-wich	Fish-gard
Christ-mas	Dar-king	Dur-ham	Fleet-holm
Chud-leigh	Dart-ford	Dur-sley	Flo"rence
Chulm-leigh	Da-vid	Ea-ster	Flush-ing
Clap-ham	Ded-ham	Ea-ton	Folkes-ton
			Fords-

Fords-ham	Hamp-ton	Hitch-in	Kend-worth
Fo"ston	Hamp-sted	Hoddef-don	Ke-nelm
Foulf-ham	Han-ly	Hol-bech	Ken-ford
Framp-ton	Han-mere	Hum-ber	Ken-net
Fri-day	Han-nah	Hol-land	Ker-ry
Frodf-ham	Hant-shire	Horn-by	Kef-wick
Gan-ges	Hap-ping	Horn-don	Kex-holm
Guern-fey	Har-leigh	Horn-fey	Key-worth
Garth-ley	Harlef-ton	Horf-ham	Kil-dare
Gay-ton	Har-low	Hor-ton	Kil-ham
Ge'rard	Harn-den	How-den	Kings-bridge
Gi-hon	Har-row	Hox-ton	Kings-clere
Gif-born	Hart-land	Hum-phrey	Kings-ton
Glam-ford	Har-wich	Hunt-ly	Kings-land
Gla"fcow	Ha-stings	Hu"stings	King-ton
God-frey	Hat-field	Hut-ton	Kin-sale
Goud-hurst	Ha-vant	Ich-worth	Kirk-ham
Graf-ton	Haylf-ham	I-la	Kirk-ton
Gram-pond	Hea"ven	Ipf-wich	Kirk-wall
Grant-ham	Helmes-ly	Ire-land	Kir-ton
Gravef-end	Hemp-sted	Ir-ton	Knap-daile
Green-wich	Hen-don	I-saac	Knottes-ford
Grims-by	Hen-ly	Isle-worth	Kyne-ton
Grin-stead	He"rod	Ix-worth	La-holm
Guild-hall	Hert-ford	Ja-cob	Lam-bert
Guil-ford	Hex-ham	Jar-fey	Lam-borne
Gui"nea	Hey-don	Jer-by	Lam-beth
Hack-ney	Hey-wood	Je-sus	Lamb-ton
Had-leigh	Hick-ling	Jo-nas	Lan-daff
Hale-don	High-gate	Jo-seph	Lang-ley
Halef-worth	High-worth	Ju-das	Lay-ton
Ha-ling	Hinck-ley	Ju-dith	Lance-lot
Hal-sted	Hin-don	Kemp-ton	Land-grave
Ham-burgh	Hing-ham	Ken-dal	Lane-ham

Lang-port	Mal-verne	Nampt-wich	Orl-ton
Lang-worth	Mans-field	Na-ples	Orms-kirk
Lau-rence	Mares-field	Nar-barth	Or-mus
Lay-stoff	Mar-low	Nase-by	Or-mond
Led-wel	Marsh-field	Need-ham	Or-ton
Leigh-ton	Mar-tha	Ne"ston	Or-wel
Lein-ster	Ma-ry	Ne-verne	Ot-ford
Le"ming	Maf-ham	Ne-vin	Oun-ley
Lem-ster	Mat-thew	New-gate	Oun-dle
Len-ham	Med-way	New-ark	Ow-en
Le"nox	Melks-ham	Newburgh	Ox ford
Leo"nard	Mer-sey	New-bridge	Pad-stow
Leo"pald	Mer-ton	New-ent	Pan-cras
Letch-lade	Mid-hurst	New-land	Pa"ris
Le-vite	Mi"lam	Newn-ham	Pem-bridge
Ley-den	Mil-brock	New-port	Pem-broke
Lich-field	Mil-dred	New-ton	Pen-rise
Lid-ford	Mile-ham	Ney-land	Pen-rith
Lil-bourn	Mil-lum	Nor-folk	Pen-rym
Lin-coln	Mil-thorp	Nor-mal	Pe-ter
Lind-sey	Mil-ton	Nor-thorp	Pet-worth
Lin-ton	Mine-head	North-wich	Phi"lip
Lif-bon	Mon-day	Nor-ton	Ply"mouth
Long-ford	Monk-ton	Nor-way	Plymp-ton
Long-land	Mon-mouth	Nor-wich	Po-land
Long-town	Mont-fort	Oak-ham	Pont-pool
Lon-don	Mor-ley	Ot-ley	Port-land
Lud-gate	Mor-peth	Ock-ley	Portf-mouth
Lud-low	Mo-fes	Of-frown	Pot-ton
Lu-ton	Moul-ton	On-gar	Poul-ton
Lyd-ford	Mul-grave	Or-ford	Pre"scot
Maid-stone	Mun-ster	Ork-ney	Pre"ston
Mal-den	Mun-flow	Or-lo	Ra-chel
Mal-pas	Mur-ray	Or-lop	Rad-nor
			Ram-

Ram-fey	Se"vern	Staf-ford	Tho"mas
Ramf-gate	Shad-wel	Stam-ford	Thrap-ston
Ran-dal	Shan-non	Stan-hope	Thurf-day
Ray-leigh	Sheer-ness	Stan-sted	Ti-ber
Rea"ding	Shef-field	Stan-ton	Tick-hall
Red-ford	Shef-ford	Ste-ning	Tidef-wall
Rope-ham	Shef-nal	Ste-phen	Tin-mouth
Rich-mond	Shep-ham	Stil-ton	Trow-bridge
Ring-wood	Shep-pey	Stock-bridge	Tru-ro
Rip-ley	Shep-way	Stock-port	Tues-day
Rip-pon	Sher-ston	Stock-ton	Tun-bridge
Ro"bert	Shet-land	Stokef-ly	Tur-ky
Roch-dale	Ship-ton	Stone-henge	Tux-ford
Ro"ger	Shir-burn	Strat-ford	Vin-cent
Roth-wel	Shore-ham	Strat-ton	Ul-ster
Row-land	Shrop-shire	Stret-ham	Up-sal
Roy-ston	Sid-land	Stur-bridge	Up-ton
Rug-by	Sid-mouth	Suf-folk	Ux-bridge
Rum-ford	Si-mon	Sur-ry	Wake-field
Rum-ney	Skip-ton	Suf-sex	Wal-den
Rum-sey	Slea-ford	Sut-ton	Wal-fall
Ru-then	Smyr-na	Swaf-ham	Walf-ham
Rut-land	Snets-ham	Swan-sy	Wal-ter
Rye-gate	So"dom	Swe-den	Walt-ham
Samp-son	So-dore	Swin-don	Wands-worth
Salt-fleet	South-am	Swit-zer	Wang-ford
Sand-wich	South-gate	Tam-worth	Wan-tage
Sand-ham	South-wark	Tar-tar	Wap-pin
Sa"voy	South-wel	Tave-stock	War-ham
Sax-on	South-would	Taun-ton	War-wick
Scarf-dale	Spal-ding	Ter-ring	Watch-et
Scot-land	Spa"nish	Thax-ted	Wat-ford
Sel-by	Spilf-by	Tha"net	Wat-ton
Set-tle	Spit-head	Thet-ford	Web-ley
			Welch-

Welch-pool	Wick-ham	Wind-for	Work-sop
Wen-lock	Wick-ware	Win-flow	Wrex-ham
We"ston	Wi"gan	Wirkf-worth	Wro"tham
We"stram	Wigh-ton	Wif-bich	Yar-mouth
Wex-ford	Wig-more	Whit-ney	Ya-rum
Wey-mouth	Wil-ton	Wo-bourn	Yax-ley
Whit-by	Wilt-shire	Wol-ler	Yeo-vil
Whit-church	Winch-comb	Wood-stock	York-shire
Wick-cliff	Wind-ham	Wool-wich	Ze-nith

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

A -Men	Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range
Ar-gyle	Dun-freis	Le-vant	O-stend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-rain	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hol-stein	Men-teith	Pen-fance
Car-lisle	Ja"pan	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca-stile	Ju-ly	Mon-tross	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Land-skroon	Na-mure	Tan-gier
Dun-blane	La-on	Na-varre	Ver-failles

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

A "Bi-gail	Ald-bo"rough	Al-ka-net
A"bing-ton	Al-den-burgh	Al-tring-ham
A-bra-ham	Al-der-stoke	Am-ber-ley
Ab-sa-lom	Al-der-nay	Am-bu-ry
A"fri-ca	Al-fre-ton	A"merf-ham
Al-co-ran	A"li-cant	A"mer-ton
		An-ca"

An-ca"ster	Bi-ce"ster	Chi"che"ster
An-do-ver	Bi"glef-wade	Chi-ding-fold
An-gle-fey	Bil-de-ston	Chil-ling-ham
An-tho-ny	Bil-ling-ford	Chip-pen-ham
An-ti-christ	Bil-ling-ham	Chol-mond-ley
An-ti-och	Bil-ling-hurst	Chri"sten-dom
Ap-ple-by	Bil-lings-gate	Chri"sti-an
Ap-ple-dore	Bir-ming-ham	Chri"sto-pher
Ar-ling-ton	Bol-so-ver	Chry"so"stom
A"run-dale	Bo"den-ham	Cla"ren-don
A-si-a	Bof-bu"ry	Cli"the-roe
Af-fin-shire	Bra-ken-hill	Cock-er-mouth
A"therf-ton	Bra-sing-ton	Col-che"ster
At-tle-bridge	Bridg-wa-ter	Cold-ing-ham
Aul-ce"ster	Brid-ling-ton	Com-ber-ton
Au-sten-field	Bright-helm-ston	Con-gle-ton
Au-stri-a	Bro-ken-hurst	Co"ning-ton
Ax-min-ster	Buck-ing-ham	Co"ni"ston
Aylef-bu"ry	Bul-ling-brook	Con-stan-tine
Ba"by-lon	Bun-ting-ford	Cor-do-van
Ba-den-och	Bur-row-bridge	Cor-si-ca
Ban-bu"ry	By-ber-ry	Co"ven-try
Bar-na-bas	Ca"mel-ford	Cre"di-ton
Barn-sta-ble	Can-dle-mas	Crock-er-hill
Bay-bo"rough	Can-ti-cles	Cul-li-ton
Bea"conf-field	Car-bu"ry	Cum-ber-land
Beck-ing-ham	Car-di-gan	Cu"ning-ham
Be"di-ford	Car-hamp-ton	Da"ni-el
Beel-ze-bub	Car-ling-ford	Dar-ling-ton
Bel-ting-ham	Ca"tha-rine	Da-ven-try
Be-mi"ster	Che"ling-ton	De"ben-ham
Ben-ja-min	Chel-ten-ham	De"bo-rah
Berk-ham-sted	Cherl-bu"ry	Ded-ding-ton
Be"ver-ly	Che"ster-field	De"ve-ril
		De"von-

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De"von-shire	Ford-ing-bridge	Hun"ga-ry
Dewf-bo"rough	Fram-ling-ham	Hun"ger-ford
Did-mer-ton	Fre"de-ric	Hunt-ing-ton
Di"sting-ton	Fre-sing-field	Il-che"ster
Don-ca"ster	Frod-ling-ham	Il-mi"ster
Dor-che"ster	Frome-fel-wood	In-di-a
Dor-la"ston	Ga-bri-el	If-ling-ton
Do"ro-thy	Gains-bo"rough	If-ra-el
Dor-set-shire	Gal-lo-way	I"ta-ly
Dul-ver-ton	Ga"sco-ny	I"vin-go
Dun-bar-ton	Ge"ne-sis	Jef-fe-ry
Dun-gar-van	Ger-ma-ny	Je"ri-cho
Dun-ning-ton	Gif-bo"rough	Je"su-it
Dun-sta-ble	Glou-ce"ster	Jo"na-than
Ea-sing-wold	Got-tin-gen	Jo"shu-a
Ec-cle-shal	Gre"go-ry	Kel-li-grave
Ec-cle-ton	Ha"ger-ston	Kel-ling-ton
E"din-burgh	Hal-li-fax	Ken-che"ster
E-gre-mont	Hal-la-ton	Ke"nel-worth
E"ver-shot	Ha"mer-ton	Ken-sing-ton
Ex-e-ter	Ha"mil-ton	Ket-ter-ing
Ex-o-dus	Han-o-ver	Kir-ming-ton
Fa-ken-ham	Har-bo"rough	Knaref-bo"rough
Fal-ken-burgh	Har-ring-ton	La-den-burgh
Farn-bo"rough	Ha-sle-mere	Lan-bi"ster
Far-ring-don	Ha-sling-den	Lan-ca"ster
Fer-ming-ham	Ha"ther-ly	Lan-ca-shire
Fer-ry-bridge	Ha"ver-ford	Lan-go-ver
Fer-ry-hill	Ha-ve-rit	La-ven-ham
Fe"verf-ham	Ha-ver-ing	La"ving-ton
Fins-bu"ry	He"re-ford	Led-bu"ry
Flam-bo"rough	Hil-bo"rough	Lei-ce"ster
Flo"ri-da	Hol-den-by	Le"ming-ton
Fo-king-ham	Hor-ni-ton	Leo"min-ster
		Le"ver-

Le'ver-pool	Ock-ing-ham	Shrewf-bu"ry
Low-bo"rough	O-di-ham	Si"ci-ly
Luck-ing-ton	O"li-ver	Si"me-on
Lut-ter-worth	Om-berf-ley	Sit-ting-born
Ly"di-a	O-ver-ton	Sit-ting-ham
Mac-clef-field	O"ving-ham	So"lo-mon
Mag-da-len	Pad-ding-ton	So"mer-set
Ma-ho"met	Pe-terf-field	So"mer-ton
Ma"la-ga	Pe"ther-ton	Spa"ni-ard
Malmf-bu"ry	Pick-er-ing	Ste-ven-edge
Man-che"ster	Pock-ling-ton	Strath-na-vern
Man-ning-tree	Por-tu-gal	Stur-min-ster
Mar-ga-ret	Pruf-si-a	Sud-bu"ry
Marl-bo"rough	Puck-er-idge	Sud-min-ster
Mar-ma-duke	Queen-bo"rough	Sun-der-land
Ma-ry-land	Ra-ven-glafs	Su"ther-land
Men-dlef-ham	Ren-dlef-ham	Swit-zer-land
Mex-i-co	Rick-mans-worth	Sy"ri-a
Mi-cha-el	Rif-bo"rough	Ta"bi-tha
Mic-kle-ton	Ro"che"ster	Tad-ca"ster
Mid-dle-burgh	Rock-ing-ham	Tan-ger-mund
Mid-dle-sex	Ro"sco-mon	Ten-bu"ry
Mid-dle-ham	Ro"ter-dam	Ten-ter-den
Mid-dle-ton	Ro"ther-ham	Tewkf-bu"ry
Mid-dle-wich	Ro"ther-hithe	Thong-ca"ster
Mid-sum-mer	Ruf-si-a	Thorn-bu"ry
Mod-bu"ry	Sa"mu-el	Til-bu"ry
Mu"sco-vy	Sa"tur-day	Ti"mo-thy
Ne"ther-lands	Sear-bo"rough	Ti"ver-ton
New-bu"ry	Sed-bu"ry	Tor-ring-ton
New-en-den	Se"ra-phim	Tow-ce"ster
Ni"cho-las	Se"ther-ton	Tri"ni-ty
Nor-man-dy	Se"ven-oke	Tud-bu"ry
Not-ting-ham	Shaftf-bu"ry	Tud-ding-ton
		Tu"sca-

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Tu"sc-a-ny	Wat-ling-ton	Whit-fun-tide
Va"len-tine	Wed-nef-day	Wil-li-am
Ul-ver-ston	Wel-ling-ton	Wim-ble-ton
Up-ping-ham	Wen-do-ver	Win-caun-ton
Wal-ling-ford	West-bu"ry	Win-chel-fey
Wal-sing-ham	West-min-ster	Win-che"ster
Walt-ham-stow	West-mor-land	Wor-ce"ster
War-min-ster	We"ther-by	Za"bu-lon
War-ring-ton	Whit-sta-ble	Za"cha-ry
Wa-ter-ford	Whit-fun-day	Zo-di-ac

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the second Syllable.*

A -Lep-po	Cy-re-ne	Gi"bral-tar
An-ti-gua	Da-ma"scus	Go-li-ah
Arch-an-gel	Da-ri-us	Go-mor-rah
Au-gu"stin	De-cem-ber	Gra-na-da
Au-gu"stus	De-vi-zes	Ha-bak-kuk
Ba-ha-ma	Drog-he-da	Ho-san-na
Bar-ba-does	Dun-gan-non	Ho-fe-a
Ber-mu-das	Du-raz-zo	Ja-mai-ca
Bif-sex-tile	Di-a-na	Je-ho-vah
Ca-na-da	E-clip-tic	Jo-si-ah
Ca-na-ry	E-li-as	Ju-de-a
Car-mar-then	E-qua-tor	La-do-ga
Car-nar-van	Eu-phra-tes	Lan-be-der
Church-Stret-ton	Fa-ler-nus	Le-pan-to
Co-lump-ton	Fer-ra-ra	Li-pa-ri
Comb-Mar-tin	Fo-ren-za	Ma-co-co
Cre-mo-na	For-mo-sa	Ma-dei-ra
Crick-how-el	Ge-ne-va	Ma-jor-ca
		Ma-lac-

Ma-lac-ca	Phi-le-mon	Su-ma-tra
Ma-roc-co	Phi-lip-pi	Su-fan-na
Mat-thi-as	Port-roy-al	Syl-ve"ster
Mef-si-ah	Pri"scil-la	Ta-ran-to
Mo-de-na	Pul-he-ly	Ter-tul-lus
New-ca"stle	Ra-ven-na	Tir-con-nel
New-ha-ven	Re-be"kah	To-bi-as
New-mar-ke ^t	Sa-ler-no	To-le-do
North-amp-ton	Sa-lo-na	Ve-ro-na
North-cur-ry	Sa-rep-ta	Vi-en-na
No-vem-ber	Sa-vo-na	Vul-ca-no
Oc-to-ber	Sep-tem-ber	West-che"ster
Oke-hamp-ton	So-phi-a	White-ha-ven
Pa-ler-mo	South-amp-ton	Zac-che-us

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the last Syllable.*

A "Ber-deen	Ca"rol-stadt	Lan-gue-doc
Al-be-marle	Char-le-ville	Mil-den-hall
Am-fter-dam	Char-le-roy	Mount-se-rat
A"nan-dale	Ea-ston-ness	Mount-se-rell
Ba-sing-stoke	El-fe-nure	Na"za-rene
Bo"nin-gale	Fon-ta-nelle	Of-we"stree
Bud-def-dale	Har-tle-pool	Pam-pe-lune
Ca"ra-van	In-ver-ness	Scan-de-roon

Proper Names of Four Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the first Syllable.*

A D-der-bu"ry	Am-bref-bu"ry	Da"rif-bu"ry
A"lex-an-der	At-tle-bo"rough	Fe-bru-a-ry
Al-mond-bu"ry	Can-ter-bu"ry	Fo"ther-ing-hay

Gla"sten-

Gla"sten-bu"ry	Ja"ni-za-ry	Mi"cha-el-mas
Hi-e-rar-chy	Ja-nu-a-ry	Pe-ter-bo"rough
If-ra-el-ite	Ke-der-min-ster	Sa"lis-bu"ry

T A B L E II.

*Note, The Accent of the following Words
is on the second Syllable.*

A -Cha-i-a	E-gyp-ti-an	Na-tha"ni-el
A-me-li-a	E-li"za-beth	Ni-lo"me-ter
A-me"ri-ca	E-pi"pha-ny	North-al-ler-ton
A-po"cry-pha	E-sa-i-as	Pa-la"ti-nate
A-ra-bi-a	Eu-ro-pe-an	Pam-phy"li-a
Ar-me-ni-a	E-ze-ki-el	Pe-ne"lo-pe
Af-phal-ti-tes	Ga"la-ti-a	Pla-cen-ti-a
Af-sy"ri-a	Ga"li-ci-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
Bar-ba-dj-an	Gal-li"po-li	Sa-ma"ri-tan
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ga-ma-li-el	Sar-di"ni-a
Bar-tho"lo-mew	Ge-or-gi-a	Scla-vo-ni-a
Bil-le"ri-cay	Ho-ra-ti-o	Se-ba"fti-an
Bi"thy"ni-a	Ig-na-ti-us	Si-le-ci-a
Bo-he-mi-a	I-ta"li-an	Tar-ta-ri-an
Caf-fre-ri-a	Je-ru-sa-lem	The-o"do-lite
Ca"la-bri-a	Le-vi"ti-cus	The-o"phi-lus
Ca-per-na-um	Lieu-te"nan-cy	Ther-mo"me-ter
Ce-fa-re-a	Ma-ho"met-an	Thes-fa-li-a
Ce-li"ci-a	Mi-ran-du-la	Ti-be-ri-as
Co-los-si-ans	Mol-da-vi-a	Ve-ne-ti-an
Co-per-ni-cus	Mont-go"me-ry	Vi-su-vi-us
Co-rin-thi-an	Mont-pel-li-er	Vir-gi"ni-a
Cor-ne-li-us	Mo-ra-vi-a	U-tox-e-ter
Dal-ma-ti-a	Mo-sa-i-cal	West-pha-li-a

T A B L E

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the third Syllable.*

A -Ber-con-wey	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ni"co-de-mus
A"na-bap-tist	Dal-ma-nu-tha	O"ba-di-ah
A"na-ni-as	E-le-a-zer	Pa"le"sti-na
Ba-al-ze-bub	E"ze-ki-as	Phi"lips-Nor-ton
Bar-ce-lo-na	Hal-le-lu-jah	Sa"la-man-ca
Be"ne-dic-tine	Hen-ri-et-ta	Sa-ra-gos-sa
Be"ne-ven-to	He"ze-ki-ah	Shep-ton-Mal-let
Cag-li-a-ri	I-sa-bel-la	Sut-ton-Co-field
Ca"ro-li-na	Je"re-mi-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
Che-tel-hamp-ton	Je"ro-bo-am	Tra-co-ni-tis
Chip-pingNor-ton	La-za-ret-to	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Chip-ping-On-gar	Ma"da-ga"scar	Wot-ton-Bas-set
Ci-ren-ce"ster	Mar-ga-ri-ta	Ze"cha-ri-ah
Com-po-stel-la	Ne-he-mi-ah	Ze"de-ki-ah

Note, *The Accent is on the last Syllable.*

Bar-ce-lo-nette Or-le-a-nois Phi"lip-pe-ville

Proper Names of Five Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words
is on the third Syllable.*

A "Lex-an-dri-a	Ce"pha-lo-ni-a
A"na-to-li-a	Cle-burg-Mor-ti-mer
An-da-lu-zि-a	Deu-te-ro"no-my
A-pol-lo-ni-a	Di-o-ny"si-us
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	E-qui-noc-ti-al
Ca"ta-lo-ni-a	E-thi-o-pi-a

He-li-

He-li-o"po-lis	Ni-co-me-di-a
Hi-e-ra"po-lis	Phi-la-del-phi-a
Li"thu-a-ni-a	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
Ly-ca-o-ni-a	Scan-di-na-vi-a
Ma"ce-do-ni-a	Sex-a-ge"si-ma
Ma-gel-la"ni-ca	The-o-do-si-us
Max-i-mi"li-an	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ans
Me-tro-po"li-tan	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Ne-bu-za"ra-den	U-ni-ver-si-ty

T A B L E II.

*Note, The Accent of the following Words
is on the fourth Syllable.*

A-ber-ga-ven-ny	E"stre"ma-du-ra
A-ha-fu-e-ras	Hi"spa"ni-o-la
A"lex-an-dret-ta	La-o-di-ce-a
A"ri-ma-the-a	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Con-stan-ti-no-ple	Pe-lo-pon-ne-sus
Ec-cle-si-a"stes	Stur-min-ster-New-ton
E"pa-phro-di-tus	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ca

Proper Names of Six Syllables.

Note, The Accent is on the fourth Syllable.

A-bel-beth-ma-a-cah	Hi"sto-ri-o"gra-phy
Be-ro-dach-Ba"la-dan	Me"di-ter-ra"ne-an
Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cus	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a





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P A R T II.

A Table of Words, the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

AIL, to be troubled
Ale, Malt Liquor

Air, one of the Elements

Are, they are

Heir, to an Estate

All, every one

Awl, to bore Holes

Allow'd, granted

Aloud, with a Noise

Altar, for Sacrifice

Alter, to change

An, a Particle

Ann, a Woman's Name

Ant, a Pismire

Aunt, Uncle's Wife

Aray, good Order

Array, to Clothe

Affent, an Agreement

Afcent, going up

Augur, a Soothsayer

Auger, for Carpenters

Bail, a Surety for Debt

Bale, of Cloth or Silk

Bald, without Hair

Bawl'd, cry'd aloud

Ball, a round Substance

Bawl, to cry aloud

Barbara, a Woman's Name

Barbary, a Country

Barberry, a Fruit

Bare, naked

Bear, a Beast

Bass, in Music

Base, vile

Baiz, Cloth so called.

Bays, Bay-Trees

Beer, to drink

Bier, to carry the Dead

Bean, Pulse

Been, was at a Place

Beat, to strike

Beet, an Herb

Bettee, a Pint Flask of Wine

Betty, Elizabeth

Berry, a small Fruit

Bury, to lay in the Grave

Bile, a Swelling

Boil, as Water on the Fire

Blew, did blow as the Wind

Blue, Colour

Blight, a Blast

Blite, a Flower

Board, a Plank

Bor'd, made a Hole

Bear, a Beast

Boor, a Country Fellow

Bore, to make a Hole

Bold, confident

Bowl'd, did bowl

Bolt,

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Bolt, for a Door
Boult, Meal
Bow, to bend
Bough, a Branch
Boy, a Lad
Buoy, to bear up
Bow, to shoot with
Beau, a fine Gentleman
Brake, an Herb
Break, to part asunder
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Breaches, broken Places
Breeches, to wear
Burrow, for Rabbits
Borough, a Corporation
By, near
Buy, for Mony
Brews, breweth
Bruise, to break
But, a Particle
Butt, two Hogsheads
Cain, Abel's Brother
Cane, a Shrub
Calais, in France
Cbalice, a Cup
Call, to cry out
Cewl, for a Perriwig
Calendar, an Account of Time
Calender, to smooth Cloth
Can, to be able
Cann, to drink out of
Cannon, a Gun
Canon, a Rule
Capital, chief
Capitol, a Tower in Rome
Canvas, coarse Cloth
Canvas, to examin

Card, to play with
Chard, to dress Wool
Cart, to carry Things in
Chart, a Description of a Place
Cashier, a Cash-keeper
Cashire, to disband
Cell, a Hut
Sell, to dispose of
Cellar, the lowest Room
Seller, that selleth
Censer, for Incense
Censor, a Reformer
Cession, a Resigning
Session, Assizes
Chair, to sit in
Chare, a Job of Work
Choler, Rage
Coller, for the Neck
Collar, Beef and Brawn
Cieling, of a Room
Sealing, setting of a Seal
Cion, a young Sprig
Sion, a Mountain so called
Chronical, of long Continuance
Chronicle, an History
Clark, a Book-keeper
Clerk, a Clergyman
Clause, of a Sentence
Claws, of a Bird or Beast
Climb, to get up in a Tree
Clime, in Geography.
Close, to shut up
Clothes, Garments
Coat, a Garment
Cote, a Cottage
Coarse, homely
Course, Order

Complement,

Complement, the Remainder	Dredge, a Flour-Box
Compliment, to speak obliging	Drudge, a Slave
Concert, of Music	Earing, the Time of Harvest
Consort, Wife of a Sovereign	Ear-ring, a Ring for the Ear
Cousin, Relation	Eaten, devoured
Cozen, to cheat	Eaton, a Town's Name
Council, an Assembly	Er, the Son of Judah
Counsel, to Advise	Err, to mistake
Cruise, to Sail up and down	Fane, a Weather-Cock
Cruſe, a little Vessel	Fain, desirous
Current, a running Stream	Feign, to dissemble
Currant, passable	Faint, weary
Courier, a Messenger	Feint, a false March
Currier, a Dresser of Leather	Fair, comely
Creek, of the Sea	Fare, a customary Duty
Creak, to make a Noise	Fellow, a Whitlow
Crewel, Worsted	Felon, a Criminal
Cruel, fierce	File, of Metal
Dane, a Man of Denmark	Foil, to overcome
Deign, to vouchsafe	Fir, Wood
Dam, to stop Water	Furr, Skin
Damn, to condemn	Flea, an Insect
Day, 24 Hours	Flee, to run
Dey, a Magistrate in Barbary	Flew, did fly
Dear, of great Value	Flue, soft Hair of a Rabbit
Deer, in a Park	Flour, for Bread
Dew, from Heaven	Flower, of the Field
Due, a Debt	Forth, abroad
Do, to act	Fourth, in Number
Die, to decease	Foul, nasty
Dye, to stain Cloth	Fowl, a Bird
Dire, dreadful	Frays, Quarrels
Dyer, a Strainer of Cloth	Froise, fried Meat
Disease, a Sickness	Gall, bitter Substance
Diffeize, to dispossess	Gaul, a Frenchman
Doe, a Female Deer	Gargil, a Distemper in Geese
Dough, Paste or Leaven	Gargle, to wash the Mouth
Done, acted	Gilt,
Dun, Colour	

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Gilt, with Gold
Guilt, Sin
Glair, the White of an Egg,
Glare, to dazzle
Grate, for Coals
Great, large
Grater, for the Nutmeg
Greater, larger
Grays, a Town's Name
Graze, to eat Grafs
Grease, nasty Fat
Greece, a Country
Groan, to sigh
Grown, increased
Hail, to salute
Hale, to draw along
Hart, a Beast
Heart, the Seat of Life
Hare, in the Fields
Hair, of the Head
Here, in this Place
Hear, to hearken
Hew, to cut
Hue, Colour
Hugh, a Man's Name
High, lofty
Hey, a Ship
Him, that Man
Hymn, a Song
Hire, Wages
Higher, more high
Hoar, Frost
Whore, a lewd Woman
Hole, hollowness
Whole, perfect
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to cry out

Hough, to ham-string
Huff, to swagger
I, myself
Eye, to see with
I'll, I will
Ile, the Side of a Church
Isle, an Island
Oyl, of Olives
In, within
Inn, for Travellers
Indict, to prosecute
Indite, to compose
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for Bricks
Knave, a dishonest Man
Nave, of a Wheel
Knight, by Honour
Night, the Evening
Know, to be acquainted
No, not so
Knew, did know
New, not old or used
Known, discovered
None, neither
Knows, he knoweth
Nose, of the Face
Lade, to carry Water
Laid, placed
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow Passage
Leak, to let in Water
Leek, a Pot-Herb
Lees, Dregs of Wine
Leese, to lose
Lessen, to make lesf
Lesson, a Reading
Lier, in wait
Liar or Lyar, a teller of Lies
Lyre, a Musical Instrument

Limb, a Member	Moat, a Ditch
Limn, to paint	Mote, in the Eye
Line, length	More, in Quantity
Loin, of Veal	Mower, that moweth
Lineament, the Proportion of the Face	Mo, more
Liniment, a Medicin	Mow, to cut down Gras
Led, did lead	Mortar, to pound in
Lead, Metal	Morter, made of Lime
Lie, to lie along	Naught, bad
Lye, a Falsity	Nought, nothing
Lo, behold	Nay, not
Low, humble	Neigh, as a Horse
Made, finished	News, Tidings
Maid, a Virgin	Noose, a Knot
Main, the chief Thing	Not, denying
Mane, of an Horſe	Knot, to untie
Male, the He	Oar, of a Boat
Mail, Armour	O'er, over
Mal!, a wooden Hammer	Ore, of Metal
Marvl, to beat	Of, belonging to
Manner, Custom	Off, at a Distance
Manor, a Lordship	Oh ! Alas !
Marten, a Bird	Owe, to be indebted
Martin, a Man's Name	One, in Number
Mean, of low Value	Won, did win
Mien, Behaviour	Our, of us
Meat, to eat	Hour, sixty Minutes
Meet, together	Palate, of the Mouth
Mete, to measure	Pallet, a little Bed
Metal, Gold, Silver, &c.	Pale, Colour
Mettle, Brisknes	Pail, a Vessel
Mews, for Hawks	Pall, a Funeral Cloth
Muse, to meditate	Paul, a Man's Name
Mite, an Inſect	Pain, Torment
Might, Strength	Pane, a Square of Glass
Moan, to lament	Peal, upon the Bells
Mown, cut down	Peel, the Outside

Pear,

Pear, Fruit	Rain, Water
Pair, a Couple	Reign, rule as a King
Pare, to cut off	Rein, a Bridle
Peer, a Lord	Raise, to set up
Pier, a large Glass	Rays, Sun Beams
Peter, a Man's Name	Race, to run
Petre, Salt	Rase, to demolish
Pint, half a Quart	Red, a Colour
Point, a Stop	Read, did read
Place, of Abode	Reddish, somewhat red
Plaice, a Fish	Radish, a Root
Plain, even	Reed, a Shrub
Plane, to make smooth	Read, in a Book
Plate, a flat Piece of Metal	Rere, the back Part
Plait, a Fold in a Garment	Rear, to erect
Pleas, Courts of Law	Rest, ease
Please, to content	Wrest, to force
Plough, the Instrument	Retch, to Vomit
Plow, to make a Furrow	Wretch, an unhappy Man
Pore, of the Skin	Rhyme, in Verse
Pour, as Water	Rime, a freezing Mist
Practice, Exercise	Rial, a foreign Coin
Practise, to Exercise	Royal, Princely
Pray, to beseech	Rice, Corn
Prey, a Booty	Rise, Advancement
Praise, Commendation	Rie, Corn
Prays, he prayeth	Wry, crooked
Principal, chief	Ring, the Bells
Principle, the first Rule	Wring, the Hands
Profit, Advantage	Rite, a Ceremony
Prophet, a Foreteller	Right, just and true
Quean, a nasty Slut	Wright, a Workman
Queen, a King's Wife	Write, with a Pen
Quire, of Paper	Rode, did ride
Cboir, of Singers	Road, the Highway
Rag, a Tatter	Row'd, did row
Wrag, a sort of Stone	Roe, a Kind of Deer
	Row, a Rank

Rood,

Rood, fourth Part of an Acre	Sink, to go down
Rude, impudent	Cinque, five
Rome, a City	Sloe, Fruit
Room, Part of an House	Slow, tardy
Rheum, Spittle	So, thus
Rote, by Heart	Sow, the Seed
Wrote, did write	Sew, with a Needle
Rough, not smooth	Soal, of the Shoe
Ruff, a Neckcloth	Sole, a Fish
Sail, of a Ship	Some, a Part
Sale, Selling	Sum, the Whole
Salary, Wages	Son, a Man-child
Selery, an Herb	Sun, the Heavenly Light
Scilly, an Island	Sore, an Ulcer
Silly, Foolish	Soar, to mount upwards
Saver, that saveth	Stare, to look earnestly
Savor, Talte or Smell	Stair, a Step
Saviour, Jesus Christ	Stains, Spots
Scene, of a Stage	Stanes, the Name of a Place
Seen, beheld	Starling, a Bird
Seas, great Waters	Sterling, English Mony
Sees, seeth	Steal, to rob
Seize, to lay hold of	Steel, Metal
Sea, a great Water	Stear, a young Bullock
See, behold	Steer, to guide a Ship
Sear, to burn	Stile, for a Passage
Seer, a Prophet	Style, for Writing
Sent, order'd away	Straight, not crooked
Scent, Smell	Strait, narrow
Seignior, Lord	Succour, Help
Senior, elder	Sucker, a young Twig
Shear, a Prop	Subtil, cunning
Shore, the Sea Coast	Suttle, weight
Shewn, did shew	Tacks, small Nails
Shone, did shine	Tax, a Rate
Site, Situation	Tail, the End
Cite, to summon	Tale, a Story
Sight, seeing	

Tare, Weight allow'd
Tear, to rend in Pieces
Team, of Horses
Teem, to go with Young
Threw, did throw
Through, quite through
Their, of them
There, in that Place
Throne, a Seat of State
Thrown, cast
The, a Particle
Thee, yourself
Time, when
Thyme, an Herb
To, unto
Too, likewise
Two, a Couple
Toe, of the Foot
Tow, to draw along
Told, as a Tale
Toll'd, as a Bell
Tour, a Journey
Tower, a fortified Place
Tray, a Butcher's Tray
Trey, the Number 3
Vale, a Vally
Veil, a Covering
Vain, useles
Vane, to shew the Wind
Vein, of the Blood
Vice, ill Habit
Vise, a Screw
Undo, to take to Pieces
Undue, not due
Wade, to go in the Water
Weigh'd, in the Balance
Wait, to expect
Weight, for the Scales

Wale, the Mark of a Whip
Whale, a Sea-Fish
Ware, Merchandise
Wear, to put on Cloaths
Were, was
Where, at what Place
Waste, to spend
Waist, the Middle
Way, to walk in
Weigh, to poize
Wey, Forty Bushels
Whey, Milk and Rennet
Weal, Good
Veal, Calf's Flesh
Wheale, a Pimple
Wheel, of a Cart
Weak, not strong
Week, Seven Days
Weather, Disposition of the Air
Whether, which of the Two
Whither, ro what Place
White, Colour
Wight, an Island
Wither, to decay
Whither, to what Place
Vile, base
Wile, a Trick
While, in the mean Time
Wood, of Trees
Wou'd, was willing
Wrath, Anger
Wroth, to be angry
Ye, yourselves
Yea, yes
Yew, a Tree
You, yourself
Ewe, a Sheep



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PART III.

A Practical English GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Q. **W**HAT is Grammar?

A. Grammar is the Science of Letters, or the Art of Writing and Speaking properly and syntactically.

Q. What do you mean by English Grammar?

A. The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Tongue properly and syntactically.

Q. How is Grammar divided?

A. Grammar is divided into Four Parts; Orthography, Prosody, Analogy, and Syntax.

Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. Orthography teacheth the true Characters and Powers of the Letters, and the proper Division of Syllables, Words, and Sentences.

Of LETTERS.

Q. What is a Letter?

A. A Letter is a significant Mark or Note, of which Syllables are compounded.

Q. How many English Letters are there?

A. Six and Twenty.

Q. Which be they?

A. They are these following, with their Powers and Names:

Letters.

Their Names, and Powers or Sound.

A or a	A long (ā) as in <i>Cape</i> : short (ă) as in <i>Cap</i> :
B b	<i>Bee</i> (broad (â) as in <i>balt</i>)
C c	<i>Cee</i>
D d	<i>Dee</i>
E e	<i>E long (ē)</i> as in <i>mete</i> : short (ĕ) as in <i>met</i> *
F f	<i>Eff</i>
G g	<i>Jee</i>
H h	<i>Aytch</i>
I i	<i>I long (ī)</i> as in <i>tine</i> : short (ĭ) as in <i>tin</i>
J j	<i>Jay</i>
K k	<i>Kay</i>
L l	<i>Ell</i>
M m	<i>Em</i>
N n	<i>En</i>
O o	<i>O long (ō)</i> as in <i>note</i> : short (ŏ) as in <i>not</i>
P p	<i>Pee</i>
Q q	<i>Cu</i>
R r	<i>Arr</i>
S s	<i>Ess</i>
T t	<i>Tee</i>
V v	<i>Vee</i>
U u	<i>Yu long (ū)</i> as in <i>tune</i> : short (ŭ) as in <i>Tun</i>
W w	<i>Double yu</i>
X x	<i>Eks</i>
Y y	<i>Wi long (ŷ)</i> as in <i>my</i> : short (ŷ) as in <i>Egypt</i>
Z z	<i>Zed</i>

* Note, When e is not sounded at the End of a Word, it is called a final : which, sometimes, serves to lengthen the Sound of the foregoing Vowel ; as in *lave* ; and sometimes is Redundant ; as in *give*.

Q. Do these Letters always keep their own natural Sound ?

A. No.

Q. What Letters are those which do not always keep their own natural Sound ?

A. They are *b*, *c*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *i*, *o*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *x*, *y*; and the double Letters, *cb*, *gb*, and *ph*.

Q. Give me an Example of each.

A. 1. *B* is sounded like *t*, in *Subtil*.

2. *C* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, is always sounded like *k*; as in *Cat*, *Cord*, *Cup*, *Cloth*, *Cramp*: but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is always sounded like *s*; as in *Cellar*, *Civil*, *Cypress*: It is also sounded like *s* in *Muscle*; and in Words derived from the French, having *b* after it; as in *Machine*. 2. *E*

9. *E* is sounded like *ā*, in *there*, *where*, &c.
 4. *F* is sounded like *v*, in *of*.
 5. *G* before *e* and *i* in some Words, and almost always before *y*, is sounded like *j*; as in *Gentleman*, *Giant*, *Egyptian*.
 6. *I* in Words derived from the *French*, sounds like *ee*; as in *Machine*: it also sounds like *ū*; as in *Bird*, *third*, &c.
 7. *O* is sounded like *ā* in *Alloy*; like *ē* in *Women*; and like *ū* in *Worm*.
 8. *S* is frequently sounded like *z*; as in *present*, *presume*.
 - 9. *T* is sounded like *s*, in *Whistle*, *Thistle*. *Ti* before a Vowel, is sounded like *ſi* or *ſb*; as in *Nation*; except when *s* goes immediately before it; as *Celeſtial*; or at the Beginning of a Word; as *tied*; or in Derivatives; as *mightier*, *mightiest*, *emptied*.
 10. *U* is sounded like *ē* in *Bury*; and like *i* in *Business*.
 11. *X* hath no sound of its own; but at the Beginning of a Word is always sounded like *z*; as in *Xenophon*; and in the middle and end of Words, like *ks*; as in *Wax*, *Xerxes*.
 12. *Y* at the end of Monosyllables, is sounded like *ī*; as in *by*, *my*; but in the middle of Words of more than one Syllable, it is sounded like *z*; as in *Egypt*; and at the end of Words of more than one Syllable, it usually sounds like *e*; as in *many*.
 13. *Ch* is sounded like *qu*, in *Choir*, *Chorister*.
 14. *Gh* sometimes at the End of a Word, and always *ph* when they come together in the same Syllable, sound like *f*; as in *laugh*, *Elephant*; except where *ph* sound like *v*, as in *Stephen*.

Q. Where are the Capital Letters to be used, and where the Small?

A. The Capitals are to be used in the Front of *Sentences*, and in the Beginning of *Verses*; of all proper Names of *Persons*, *Places*, *Rivers*, &c. of *Arts* and *Sciences*; of *Dignities*, *Festivals* and *Games*; and of all Words put for proper Names, or that have any great *Emphasis* in a Sentence: Also after a *Full Stop*, and at the Beginning of a *Quotation*, tho' it be not immediately after a *Full Stop*: Likewise whole Words, and sometimes Sentences are written in *Capitals*, and then something is expressed extraordinary great. They are sometimes used in the Titles of *Books*, for Ornament-sake: And always the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, are written in *Capitals*; and in all other Places the *small Letters* must be used.

Q. When Capital Letters are placed single in a Sentence, what do they stand for?

A. Sometimes they stand for whole Words; as *B. A.* Bachelor of Arts; *B. D.* Bachelor in Divinity; *D. D.* Doctor in Divinity, or the like; as you may find more at

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large at the End of this third Part : Or else they stand for Numbers, and are called *Numeral Letters* ; thus,

I. One	XV. Fifteen	C. An Hundred
II. Two	XVI. Sixteen	CC. Two Hundred
III. Three	XVII. Seventeen	CCC. Three Hundred
IV. Four	XVIII. Eighteen	CCCC. Four Hundred
V. Five	XIX. Nineteen	D. Five Hundred
VI. Six	XX. Twenty	DC. Six Hundred
VII. Seven	XXI. Twenty-one	DCC. Seven Hundred
VIII. Eight	XXX. Thirty	DCCC. Eight Hundred
IX. Nine	XL. Forty	DCCCC. Nine Hundred
X. Ten	L. Fifty	M. One Thousand
XI. Eleven	LX. Sixty	MDCCL. One Thousand
XII. Twelve	LXX. Seventy	Seven Hundred Fifty and
XIII. Thirteen	LXXX. Eighty	One.
XIV. Fourteen	XC. Ninety	

Q. How are the Letters naturally divided?

A. Into Vowels and Consonants.

Q. What is a Vowel?

A. A Vowel is a Letter which gives a full and perfect Sound of itself, and without which there can be no Syllable.

Q. How many Vowels are there in English?

A. There are Six; a, e, i, o, u, and y when it follows a Consonant.

Q. What is a Consonant?

A. A Consonant is a Letter, that cannot be sounded without a Vowel; as b without e. Therefore all Letters except the Vowels, are Consonants.

Of SYLLABLES.

Q. What is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is either one Letter; as a; or more than one; as Man.

Of Spelling, or Division of SYLLABLES.

Q. How do you divide your Syllables?

A. By taking Words asunder into convenient Parts, in order to shew their true Pronunciation, and original Formation, which is commonly called Spelling.

Q. In how many Rules may the Doctrin of Spelling be contained?

A. All Spelling, or Division of Syllables, may be comprehended in Seven general Rules.

R U L E I.

Q. What is the First general Rule for Division of Syllables ?

A. A Consonant between two Vowels, goes to the latter Syllable ; as, *ba-nish*.

Q. What is the first Exception to this Rule ?

A. These Consonants, *w* and *x*, go to the former Syllable ; as, *Flow-er*, *Ex-ile*.

Q. What is the second Exception ?

A. Words formed and compounded, must be divided according to the Fifth and Sixth general Rules.

R U L E II.

Q. What is the Second general Rule for Division of Syllables.

A. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are proper to begin a Word, must begin the Syllable together ; as, *Clu-ster*.

Q. What Exception have you to this Rule ?

A. All such Derivatives, whose Primitives ending in *e* final, drop the *e* in Spelling, have the Consonants in the Middle of the Word parted, though they be proper to begin a Word ; as, *Hous-hold*.

Note, That *dl*, *tl*, and *kl*, are often used to begin Syllables, tho' they begin no Words, as *La-dle*, *Tur-tle*, *Wrin-kle*.

R U L E III.

Q. What is the Third general Rule for Division of Syllables ?

A. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are not proper to begin a Word, must be divided ; as, *Num-ber*.

Q. What Exception have you to this Rule ?

A. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Derivative, though they be not proper to begin a Word, must not be divided ; as, *Stand-ard*.

R U L E IV.

Q. What is the Fourth general Rule for Division of Syllables ?

A. If two Vowels come together, not making a Diphthong, they must be divided ; as, *ae* in *Fa-el* ; *ao* in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry* ; *eo* in *pi-te-ous* ; *ia* in *Vi-al* ; *io* in *Vi-ol* ; *iu* in *di-ur-nal* ; *oe* in *Co-er-ci-on* ; *ua* in *u-su-al* ; *ue* in *Du-el* ; *ui* in *ru-in*, *con-gru-i-ty* ; *uo* in *con-gru-ous*.

A New Guide

Note, Ua, ue, ui, and uo, become Diphthongs after q; as, Quar-rel, Que-sti-on, Qui-et, Quo-ti-ent; likewise ua in persuade, Per-sua-sion, &c.

R U L E V.

Q. What is the Fifth general Rule for Division of Syllables?

A. Let Words formed or derived, be divided according to their Original, or Primitive.

Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?

A. These Terminations, -age, -ed, -en, -er, -est, -et, -eth, -ing, -ish, -ous, -ard, -al, -or, ought to go by themselves in Spelling; as, Herb-age, boast-ed, gold-en, know-est, latch-et, bear-eth, bear-er, bear-ing, fool-ish, ru-in-ous, Stand-ard, Mo-nu-ment-al, Ex-act-or.

Q. What is the first Exception to this Rule?

A. Monosyllables, and Words accented upon the last Syllable, ending in a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant when they take any of the formative Endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter Consonant with the Termination; as, Pot-tage, b'ot-ted, blot-test, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ter, rot-ten, flut-
tish, A-bet-tor.

Q. What is the second Exception?

A. When Words in e final take any of these Terminations, e final is lost even in writing, and then a Consonant may be put to the Termination; as, write, wri-test, wri-
teth, Wri-ter, Wri-ting.

Note, 1. Where casting away the e would create any confusion in the Sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the Verb singe, I would write singe-eth, singe-ing, to distinguish it from sing-eth, sing-ing, when the Word happens to be wrote on two different Lines for want of room.

2. If Words in e final have the last Syllable short, it is a much better Guide to the Ear, to let the Termination go by itself; as, For-giv-ing, for-giv-en, Lov-er, com-ing.

3. Such Primitives as take only y after them, have some of the foregoing Consonants joined to it; as, ear-thy: But after u, w, and x, it must come alone; as, glu-y, flaw-y, Dox-y.

R U L E

R U L E VI.

Q. What is the Sixth general Rule for Division of Syllables?

A. Let compound Words be reduced into their primitive Parts.

Q. What is the First Consequence of this Rule?

A. A Preposition ; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself ; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-e-qual*, *Sub-urbs*, *per-ad-ven-ture*, *dis-u-nite*, *re-pro-bate*, *pre-vi-ous*. Yet we say *pe-ruse*.

Q. What is the Second Consequence of this Rule?

A. *Beth* will be the first Syllable in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, &c.

Q. What is the Third Consequence of this Rule?

A. The Termination *-ham* will go by itself, at the end of proper Names ; as, *Chat-ham*, *Fe-vers-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham* ; except *South-am* and *Wro-tham*.

R U L E VII.

Q. When three Consonants meet in the Middle of a Word, how must they be divided?

A. 1. If they begin a Word, they must also begin a Syllable together ; as, *il-lu-strate*.

2. If they be proper to end a Word, they may all be put to the former Syllable ; as, *Latch-et*.

3. If the two last be proper to begin a Word, or the last of all be *l*, they begin the Syllable together ; as, *Kin-dred*, *Thim-ble*.

4. If the two first of them be proper to end a Word, the third may go to the latter Syllable ; as, *Bank-rupt*.

Q. What is a Diphthong?

A. A Diphthong is the uniting of two Vowels in one Syllable ; as, *ai* in *laid*.

Q. What is a Triphthong?

A. A Triphthong is the uniting of three Vowels in one Syllable ; as, *ieu*, in *A-dieu*.

Of W O R D S.

Q. Of what do Words consist?

A. Of one or more Syllables.

Q. What is the Use of Words?

A. To convey our Sense of Things to another Person.

Q. After what Manner?

A. By joining them together in a rational Method, which is commonly called a Sentence.

Of SENTENCES.

Q. What is a Sentence?

A. Words duly joined together in Construction, make a Sentence.

Q. What Things are necessary for the true Writing and Reading of Sentences?

A. Stops, and Marks of Distinction.

Of STOPS and MARKS.

Q. Which are the Stops, and Marks of Distinction used in a Sentence?

A. They are a Comma, Semicolon, Colon, Period, and Notes of Interrogation and Admiration: To which may be added the Parenthesis, Parathesis, Hyphen, Apostrophe, Diæresis, Caret, Asterism, Index, Obelisk, and Quotation.

Q. What is a Comma?

A. The Comma marked thus (,) is a Note of Respiration, at which we may take Breath, but must not tarry.

Q. What is the Use of the Comma?

A. It is of Use for distinguishing Words of the same Kind; as, Nouns, Verbs, and Adverbs, coming together in the same Sentence; for dividing long Sentences into short Parts; and for the taking away Ambiguities.

Q. Give me an Example.

A. Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales.

Q. What is a Semicolon?

A. A Semicolon, marked thus (;) notes a middle Breathing between the Comma and the Colon.

Q. What is the Use of the Semicolon?

A. Its chief Use is in distinguishing Contraries, and frequent Divisions.

Q. Give an Example.

A. You consider the Power of Riches; but not of Virtue.

Q. What is a Colon?

A. The Colon, marked thus (:) is a Note of long Breathing, as is exemplified below.

Q. What is the Use of a Colon?

A. It distinguisheth a perfect Part of a Sentence, which has a full Meaning of its own; but yet leaves the Mind in Suspense, and Expectation to know what follows.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Before all Things, it is necessary for a Man to take a true Estimate of himself: For we mostly think ourselves able to do more than we can.

Q. What

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Q. *What other Use does a Colon serve to?*

A. It is also used before a Comparative Conjunction in a Similitude.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. As we perceive the Shadow upon the Sun-Dial, but discern not its Progression ; and as the Shrub or Graft appears in time to be grown, but is seen by none to grow : So also the Proficiency of our Wits, advancing slowly by small Improvements, is perceived only after some Distance of Time.

Q. *What is a Period?*

A. The Period is a Full Point, thus (.)

Q. *Of what Use is the Period?*

A. It denotes the full ending and finishing of a whole Sentence, at the Conclusion of which, it is always placed.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. There is no Man without his peculiar Failing.

Q. *What are the proper Pauses of these Stops?*

A. The proper Pause or Rest of each of these Stops may be thus measur'd: The Time of stopping or resting at the Comma, is the Time of saying *One*; at the Semicolon, *One, One*; at the Colon, *One, One, One*; and at the Period, *One, One, One, One*, before you begin the next Clause or Sentence.

Q. *Which is the Mark of Interrogation?*

A. The Note of Interrogation is (?).

Q. *What is the Use of this Note?*

A. To shew the Reader when a Question is asked.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. What is the Use of this Book?

Q. *Which is the Note of Admiration?*

A. The Note of Admiration is (!).

Q. *What is the Use of this Note?*

A. It is used to express our Wonder.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. O the Cares of Mankind !

Q. *What are the Pauses of those Notes of Interrogation and Admiration?*

A. They are the same as that of the Period.

Q. *What do you call a Parenthesis?*

A. A Parenthesis has two crooked Strokes, thus ().

Q. *What is the Use of a Parenthesis?*

A. It serves to include one Sentence in another, without confounding the Sense of either ; and yet is necessary for the Explanation thereof: And should be read with a lower Tone of the Voice, as a Thing that comes in by the By.

Q. *Give*

Q. Give an Example.

A. I verily believe (nor is it a vain Belief) that there is a God, who can reward and punish us.

Q. What is the Pause proper for the Parenthesis?

A. Each Part of it is equal to a Comma.

Q. What is a Parathesis?

A. A Parathesis, Brackets, or Crotchetts, are usually expressed by angular Lines, thus [].

Q. What is the Use thereof?

A. To distinguish such Words from the Sentence, which are an Explication of the Word immediately preceding.

Q. Give an Example.

A. A Treatise of [concerning] Physic.

Q. What is a Hyphen?

A. A Hyphen is a long Hair-stroke drawn from one Word to another, thus (-).

Q. What is the Use of the Hyphen?

A. It admonisheth the Reader, that the two Words thus joined together, must be pronounced like a single Word; as, *Bird-cage*.

It is also used to connect the Syllables of the same Word, written either for want of room, in two different Lines, or for Instruction in Spelling in one Line; as, *Al-tar*.

Q. What is an Apostrophe?

A. An Apostrophe is a Comma put at the Top of a Word.

Q. What is the Use of the Apostrophe?

A. It denotes the Omission of a Letter, to make the Sound of the Word more grateful to the Ear; in Verse, to cut off a Syllable for the Sake of the Metre; as, *judg'd* for *judged*; and in Substantives, to shew them to be the Genitive Case singular.

Q. What is a Diæresis?

A. The Diæresis, or Dialysis, is noted by two Full Points placed at the Top of the latter of two Vowels.

Q. What is the Use of the Diæresis?

A. To dissolve the Dipthong, and to divide it into two Syllables; as, *Capernaüm*.

Q. What is a Caret?

A. The Caret, mark'd thus (^) is placed underneath the Line.

Q. What does it denote?

A. It denotes that some Letter, Word, or Sentence is left out by Mistake; and must be taken in exactly where it points upwards.

Q. Give

Q. Give an Example.

the

A. Thou art ^AMan.

Q. What is an Asterism?

A. The Asterism is marked thus (*).

Q. What is its Use?

A. It directs to some Note in the Margin, or at the Bottom of a Page. Several of them set together, signify that something is wanting, defective, or immodest in that Passage of the Author.

Q. What is an Index?

A. It is an Hand with the Fore-finger pointing, thus (☞).

Q. What is its Use?

A. It declares that Passage to be very remarkable over-against which it is placed.

Q. What is an Obelisk?

A. An Obelisk is mark'd thus (†).

Q. What is its Use?

A. It is used upon the like Occasions, as the Index. In Dictionaries, it denotes a Word to be *obsolete, unclassified, or out of use.*

Q. What is a Quotation?

A. A Quotation is a double Comma reversed, thus (‘‘) at the Beginning of a Line.

Q. What is its Use?

A. It denotes that Passage to be quoted or transcribed from some *Author* in his own Words.

Q. Why are particular Words printed in the Italic Character?

A. To inform the Reader that the Stress of the Sentence lies therein, or that they are written to the Praise, or to the Dispraise of some *Person*. Besides, it is usual to print all *proper Names* in this Character.

Of Books.

Q. How are Books divided?

A. Books are usually divided into *Chapters, Sections, Paragraphs and Verses.*

Q. What are Chapters?

A. Chapters contain the principal Heads, Subject, or Argument of a Book.

Q. What are Sections?

A. Sections

A. Sections are the largest Divisions of a *Chapter*, in which the particular Arguments of that *Chapter* are distinctly divided, and treated of separately.

Q. By what Mark are Sections distinguished?

A. By this Mark (§).

Q. What are Paragraphs?

A. Paragraphs are certain large Members or Divisions of a *Chapter*, or of a *Section*; containing a perfect Sense of the Subject treated of, and calculated for the Advantage of the Reader; because at the End thereof he may make a larger Pause than usual at the End of a *Period*.

Q. By what Mark are Paragraphs distinguished?

A. By this Mark (¶).

Q. What is a Verse?

A. In Prose, it is the shortest Division in a *Chapter*, as is largely exemplified in the *Holy Bible*: But in Poetical Writings, it conveys unto us an Idea of a certain Number of *Syllables* artfully compacted in one Line, to gratify the Ear.

CHAP. II.

Of PROSODY.

Q. WHAT is Prosody?

A. Prosody teacheth the true Pronunciation of Syllables and Words, according to their proper Quantities, and Tones or Accents.

Of the Quantities of WORDS.

Q. What mean you by the Quantity of a Word?

A. The Quantity of a Word, or Syllable, is that by which we measure the Time allowed for the Pronunciation thereof.

Q. How is the Quantity of a Word divided?

A. It is divided into short and long.

Q. How is the short Quantity known?

A. By a quick Pronunciation; as, not.

Q. How is the long Quantity known?

A. By a slow Pronunciation, or twice the Time of a short Quantity; as, note.

Of the Tone or Accent.

Q. What is an Accent?

A. A Tone or Accent denoteth the raising or falling of the Voice on a Syllable, according to the Quantity thereof.

Q. How many Accents are there?

A. There

A. There are three Accents; the Long, the Short, and the Common.

Q. What is the long Accent?

A. The long Accent (˘) or (^) admonisheth us to pronounce the Syllable slowly; as, *mīnd* or *mīnd*.

Q. What is the short Accent?

A. The short Accent (˘) admonisheth us to pronounce the Syllable quick; as, *Löt*.

Q. What is the common Accent?

A. The common Accent (‘) hath no regard to the grammatical Quantity of a Syllable; but being placed over a Vowel, denotes the Tone or Stress of the Voice, to be upon that Syllable; as, *Plénty*.

Note, These Tones or Accents are seldom noted by English Writers, but only for Difference-sake, as to distinguish the Substantive Lead, from the Verb Lead or Lead; or else to fix the Accent of Words of more than one Syllable, which though spelt alike, have different Significations, and the Accent on different Syllables; as in the Substantive Contract, and the Verb Contráct; or in the Substantive Minute, and the Adjective Minute. But the Long and the Short are much used in Latin Dictionaries and Grammars, as also that which is called common, and the (^) are much in use amongst French Writers.

CHAP. III.

Of ANALOGY.

Q. WHAT is Analogy?

A. Analogy teaches us how to know distinctly all the several Parts of Speech in the English Tongue.

Q. How many Parts of Speech are there?

A. Eight, viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Of a NOUN.

Q. How many kinds of Nouns are there?

A. Two: A Substantive and an Adjective.

Of SUBSTANTIVES.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is the Name of any Being or Thing, perceptible either by the Senses, or the Understanding; as a Horse, a Book.

Q. How

Q. How many kinds of Nouns, Substantive are there?

A. Two, Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Substantive Proper?

A. It is the Name of some particular Person, Creature, Place, or Thing; as one Man is called *Thomas*, another *John*: One Horse is called *Jolly*, and another *Whitefoot*: One Ship is called the *Lion*, and another the *Sea-Horse*: One Place is called *London*, and another *Bristol*.

Q. What is a Substantive Common?

A. It is the Name of every Thing of the same Kind and Denomination; as, a *Man*, a *Dog*, a *Tree*.

Q. How many Things belong to a Noun?

A. There belong to a Noun these seven Things, Number, Case, Gender, Person, Article, Declension, and Comparison.

Of N U M B E R.

Q. What is Number?

A. It is the Distinction of one from many.

Q. How many Numbers are there?

A. Two, the Singular and the Plural.

Q. How is the Singular Number known?

A. The Singular Number speaketh but of one; as, a *Book*.

Q. How is the Plural Number known?

A. The Plural Number speaketh of more than one; as, *Books*.

Q. Have all Nouns two Numbers?

A. No: Some Nouns, such as the Proper Names of Places, have no *Plural*; as *London*, *York*, &c. as also *Lime*, *Slime*, &c. others have no *Singular*; as *Ashes*, *Bellows*, &c. and some few are used in both Numbers; as *Sheep*, *Swine*, *Deer*, &c.

Of C A S E.

Q. How many Cases are there in a Noun?

A. Nouns are declin'd with Six Cases, Singularly and Plurally.

Q. Which be they?

A. The *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*.

Of G E N D E R.

Q. What is Gender?

A. Gender is the Difference of Nouns according to their Sex.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Three: The *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

Q. What Nouns are of the Masculine Gender?

A. All

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A. All Nouns of the Male Kind ; as, a *Father*, a *Son*, a *Horse*, a *Lion*.

Q. *What Nouns are of the Feminine Gender ?*

A. All Nouns of the Female Kind ; as, a *Mother*, a *Daughter*, a *Mare*, a *Lioness*.

Q. *What Nouns are of the Neuter Gender ?*

A. All Nouns that are neither of the Male or Female Kind ; as, a *Stick*, or a *Stone*.

Q. *Have all Nouns these Distinctions ?*

A. There are some Nouns, common to both Sexes, which are called *Epicenes* ; as, a *Sparrow*, a *Servant*, a *Cat*, a *Rabbit*.

Q. *How is the Sex or Gender distinguished here ?*

A. By the Help of some other distinguishing Words ; as, a *Cock-Sparrow*, a *Hen-Sparrow*, a *Man-Servant*, a *Maid-Servant*, a *He-Cat*, a *She-Cat*, a *Male-Rabbit*, a *Female-Rabbit*.

Note, *There are some Words, which tho' they be of the Neuter Gender, are often (by Custom) used, as if they were of the Masculine or Feminine Gender. For, thus we say of the Sun : His going forth is from the End of the Heaven, and his Circuit unto the Ends of it. Ps. 19. 6. And of the Church we say : She bath nourished her Children, but they have rebelled against her.*

Of P E R S O N.

Q. *How many Persons belong to a Noun ?*

A. There are *three Persons* in both *Numbers* ; the *first*, who is always he that speaketh ; the *second*, who is always the Person or Thing spoken to ; the *third*, who is always the Person or Thing spoken of.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. Singular, 1. I. 2. Thou or You. 3. He, She, It, This, and That. Plural, 1. We. 2. Ye or You. 3. They, these, and those.

Note, *That all Nouns are of the third Person, except I and Thou or You ; We and Ye or You.*

Of the A R T I C L E S.

Q. *What is an Article ?*

A. An Article is a Word set before a *Substantive*, for the clearer and more particular expressing of its Case and Signification.

Q. *How many Articles are there ?*

A. Two : *A*, or *An*, and *The*.

Q. *When is A, or An used ?*

A. A

A. *A* or *An* is used in a general and unlimited Sense ; as, *A Man* (that is, *any Man*) shall be commended according to his Wisdom. *An Organ*, (that is, *any Organ*) is the best of all other musical Instruments.

Q. When is the Article *The* used ?

A. *The* is used to convey a certain Idea of that Thing or Person spoken of ; as, *The Man*, (or this very *Man*) who teacheth the Art of true Spelling, has done me much good.

Note, Substantives Proper, have naturally no Article set before them ; except when some Word is understood ; as, *The Thames*, that is, *The River of Thames* ; or else when it is used by way of Eminence ; as, *The God of the Hebrews*.

Q. Do the Adjectives admit of any Article before them ?

A. They do ; but it is by Virtue of some Substantive expressed or understood ; as, *A good Servant*, generally makes a good Master.

Of the Declension of a Noun.

Q. What is meant by the Word Declension ?

A. Declension is the Variation of a Word by Cases.

Q. How are Nouns declined or varied by Cases ?

A. Thus :

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> A Book.	<i>Nom.</i> Books.
<i>Gen.</i> Of a Book.	<i>Gen.</i> Of Books.
<i>Dat.</i> To a Book.	<i>Dat.</i> To Books.
<i>Acc.</i> The Book.	<i>Acc.</i> The Books.
<i>Voc.</i> O Book !	<i>Voc.</i> O Books !
<i>Abl.</i> From a Book.	<i>Abl.</i> From Books.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> A Church.	<i>Nom.</i> Churches.
<i>Gen.</i> Of a Church.	<i>Gen.</i> Of Churches.
<i>Dat.</i> To a Church.	<i>Dat.</i> To Churches.
<i>Acc.</i> The Church.	<i>Acc.</i> The Churches.
<i>Voc.</i> O Church !	<i>Voc.</i> O Churches !
<i>Abl.</i> From a Church.	<i>Abl.</i> From Churches.

Note, All Nouns, which make the Plural Number by the Addition of *s*, or *es* to the Singular, are regular ; the rest are irregular. As,

Singular.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A Man.	Nom. Men.
Gen. Of a Man.	Gen. Of Men.
Dat. To a Man.	Dat. To Men.
Acc. The Man.	Acc. The Men.
Voc. O Man !	Voc. O Men !
Abl. From a Man.	Abl. From Men.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Q. *What is an Adjective?*

A. It is a Word that expresses the *Quality or Manner* of a Thing; as, *good, bad, great, small.*

Q. *Where is the Adjective to be placed?*

A. Before its *Substantive*; as, *A good Boy.* Yet sometimes when there are more Adjectives than one joined together, or one Adjective with other Words depending on it; the Adjective may be set after the Substantive; as, a *General, both wise and valiant: A Man skilful in Numbers.*

Q. *What do you observe of two Substantives put together in Composition?*

A. The First takes to itself the Nature of an *Adjective*, and is commonly joined to the following *Substantive*, by a *Hyphen*; as, *a Sea-Fish.*

Q. *How are Substantives and Adjectives declined together?*

A. Thus :

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A good Boy.	Nom. The good Boys.
Gen. Of a good Boy.	Gen. Of good Boys.
Dat. To a good Boy.	Dat. To good Boys.
Acc. A good Boy.	Acc. The good Boys.
Voc. Good Boy !	Voc. Good Boys !
Abl. From a good Boy.	Abl. From good Boys.

Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

Q. *What is meant by Comparison?*

A. It is the Variation of a Word by *Degrees*, according to the Quantity of its Signification.

Q. *What Adjectives admit of Comparison?*

A. All those whose Signification may increase, or be diminished: None else.

Q. *How many Degrees of Comparison are there?*

A. Three : The *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

Q. *What is the Positive Degree?*

A. The

A. The *Positive Degree* mentioneth the Thing absolutely without any Increase, or Diminution ; as, *long, short, wise*.

Q. What is the Comparative Degree ?

A. The *Comparative* somewhat increaseth or diminisheth its *Positive* in Signification ; as, *longer, or more long ; shorter, or more short ; wiser, or more wise*.

Q. What is the Superlative Degree ?

A. The *Superlative* increaseth or diminisheth the Signification of its *Positive* to the utmost *Degree* ; as, *longest, or most long ; shortest, or most short ; wisest, or most wise*.

Q. Are all Adjectives, that admit of any Comparison, compared thus ?

A. No : Some *Adjectives* are *irregular* ; as, *good, better, best ; bad, worse, worst ; much, more, most ; little, less, least*.

C H A P. IV.

Of PRONOUNS.

Q. **W**HAT is a Pronoun ?

A. A Pronoun is a Part of Speech, that supplieth the Place of a Noun.

Q. How many Things belong to a Pronoun ?

A. There belong to a Pronoun, Number, Case, Gender, Person and Declension.

Q. How many kinds of Pronouns are there ?

A. Two ; Substantives and *Adjectives*.

Q. Which are the Pronouns Substantive ?

A. These ; *I, thou or you ; He, She, It* ; and their Plurals, *we, ye or you ; they*.

Q. Which are the Pronouns Adjective ?

A. *My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, which, what, this, that, same, his-self, her-self, it-self*.

Q. What is the Use of these Pronouns Adjective ?

A. By some a Question is ask'd ; as, Who teacheth me ? What new Method is this ? By others we learn the true Possessor of a Thing ; as, This is my Book. By some we call to mind something that is past ; as, This is the Book which [Book] I lent you. By others we demonstrate our Meaning ; as, This is mine ; that Horse is thine.

Note, Pronouns have no Articles before them, except for Distinction, or by way of Eminence.

Q. What Pronouns are of the first Person ?

A. I and We.

Q. What Pronouns are of the second Person ?

A. Thou

A. Thou or you, and ye or you. The rest are of the Third.

Q. How is the Pronoun I declined?

A. Thus;

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. I.	Nom. We.
Gen. Of me.	Gen. Of us.
Dat. To me.	Dat. To us.
Acc. Me.	Acc. Us.
Voc. Is wanting.	Voc. Is wanting.
Abl. From me	Abl. From us.

Q. How is the Pronoun Thou or You declined?

A. Thus,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Thou or you.	Nom. Ye or you.
Gen. Of thee or of you.	Gen. Of you.
Dat. To thee or to you.	Dat. To you.
Acc. Thee or you.	Acc. Ye or you.
Voc. O thou or you!	Voc. O ye or you!
Abl. From thee or from you.	Abl. From you.

Q. How are the Pronouns he, she, it, declined?

A. Thus,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. He.	
Gen. Of him.	
Dat. To him.	
Acc. Him.	
Voc. Is wanting.	
Abl. From him.	
Nom. She.	Nom. They.
Gen. Of her.	Gen. Of them.
Dat. To her.	Dat. To them.
Acc. Her.	Acc. Them.
Voc. Is wanting.	Voc. Is wanting.
Abl. From her.	Abl. From them.
Nom. It.	
Gen. Of it.	
Dat. To it.	
Acc. It.	
Voc. Is wanting.	
Abl. From it.	

Note, His, Hers, Its, and Theirs, being Pronouns Possessives, are frequently used for the Genitive Cases of He, She, It and They.

C H A P. V.

Of a V E R B.

Q. *W H A T* is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a Part of Speech that betokeneth *Being*; as, *I live*: *Doing*; as, *I love*: Or *suffering*; as, *I am loved*.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Three: *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

Q. What is a Verb Active?

A. A Verb *Active*, is a Verb that denoteth *Action*; but in such a manner as to admit after it the *Accusative Case* of the Thing it acts upon; as, *I love him*.

Q. What is a Verb Passive?

A. A Verb *Passive* betokeneth *Suffering*; as, *I am loved*.

Q. What is a Verb Neuter?

A. A Verb *Neuter* signifies the *State* or *Being*, and sometimes the *Action* of a Person or Thing, but has no Noun after it to denote the Subject of Action.

Q. How many different Ways is a Verb Neuter express'd?

A. Two Ways; sometimes *actively*; as, *I fight*; and sometimes *passively*; as, *I am sick*.

Q. How many Things belong to a Verb?

A. Four: *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number* and *Person*.

Of the M O O D S.

Q. What is a Mood?

A. 'Tis the Manner by which a Verb shews its Signification.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Optative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

Q. How are these Moods known?

A. 1. The *Indicative Mood* directly declareth a Thing true or false; as, *I read*; or else asketh a Question; as, *Do I read*?

2. The *Imperative Mood* biddeth or commandeth; as, *Read thou*.

3. The *Optative Mood* wisheth or desireth; as, *I wish I could read*.

4. The *Potential Mood* sheweth Power or the want of it; and is known by these Signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought*; as, *I can work or play just as I please*: *John would play but his Master will not let him*.

5. The Subjunctive Mood is Conditional, having always a Conjunction joined to it; as, *When I can love*; or, *If I may read*.

6. The Infinitive Mood affirmeth nothing, but signifieth indefinitely; having neither Number, nor Person, nor Nomina-tive Case before it; and it is commonly known by this Sign to before it; as, *To love*.

Q. Of what do Moods consist?

A. Of Tenses.

Of the T E N S E S.

Q. What is a Tense?

A. It is the Distinction of Time.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. Three, { Present, { viz. { Present Tense,
Past, { Preterperfect Tense, and
To come, { the Future Tense.

There is also another Division of Time after this Manner: The Preterperfect Tense is subdivided into the Preterimperfect Tense, or the Time not perfectly past; and the Preterpluperfect Tense, or the Time long past.

And to these may be added, what the Greeks call a Second Future.

Q. How is the Present Tense known?

A. It is known by the Signs, *do*, *doſt*, *does*, *doth*, and speaketh of an Action now adoing but not finished; as, *I do read*, that is, *I have not yet done reading*.

Q. How is the Preterperfect Tense known?

A. It is known by these Signs, *have*, *haft*, *bath*, and *has*, and speaketh of the Time perfectly past, and of the Action finished without regard to any thing else; as, *I have read*, or *quite done reading*.

Q. How is the Preterimperfect Tense known?

A. By the Signs *did* and *didſt*, and speaketh of the Time past, but shews that something was then adoing but not finished at that Time which we speak of; as, *I did read while you was at play*.

Q. How is the Preterpluperfect Tense known?

A. By the Signs *had* and *hadſt*, and speaketh also of the Time past, but shews that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past; as, *I had read an Hour before I wrote my Exercise*.

Q. How

Q. How is the first Future Tense known ?

A. The first Future Tense is known by the Signs *shall* and *will*; and speaketh of a short Space of Time to come; as, *I will read presently. You shall write To-morrow.*

Q. How is the second Future Tense known ?

A. The second Future Tense is known by the Signs *shall* or *will hereafter*; and speaketh of a long Space of Time to come; as, *I shall read hereafter.*

Of the Number of V E R B S.

Q. How many Numbers are there in Verbs ?

A. Two, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

Q. How do you know the Number of the Verb ?

A. By the Number of its Nominative Case.

Q. Have all Verbs Numbers ?

A. All, but Verbs of the Infinitive Mood; which have no Number; because they admit of no Nominative Case.

Of the Person of V E R B S.

Q. How are Verbs otherwise divided ?

A. Into *Personals* and *Impersonals*.

Q. What is a Verb Personal ?

A. Any Verb that will admit the Pronouns, *I, thou, he, she,* or their Plurals, *We, ye, or they* before it.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonal ?

A. It is an absolute Verb, which hath only one Person; and therefore can only admit of the Pronoun *It* before it; as, *It raineth : It freezeth : It is hot : It is cold.*

Q. How many kinds of Impersonals are there ?

A. Two, Active; as, *It rains ; Passive ; as, It is warm.*

Of the helping V E R B S.

Q. What is a helping Verb ?

A. It is a Verb that is prefixt to another Verb, to denote or signify the Time, or the Mood, or the Manner of the Verb.

Q. Which are the helping Verbs ?

A. *Do, dost, does, doth, did, didst, have, hast, has, bath, had, badst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayst, can, canst, might, mightest, would, wouldest, should, shouldst, could, couldst, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, been and be.*

See the Formation of Verbs thro' Mood and Tense, in
Page 107, &c.

C H A P. VI.

Of the P A R T I C I P L E.

Q. **W**HAT is a Participle?

A. A Participle is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and signifies *Being*, *Doing*, or *Suffering*, and also implies Time, as a Verb does; but is otherwife like a Noun *Adjective*.

Q. How many Participles are there?

A. Two; the *Active Participle*, that ends in *ing*; as *loving*; and the *Passive Participle*, that ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *loved, taught, slain*.

Of the Formation of the Verb *Active*, To educate.

Q. Conjugate me the Verb *Active* Educate, through Mood and Tense.

A. I N D I C A T I V E M O O D.

Present Tense.

Sing. I educate or do educate; thou educatest or doſt educate; or you educate or do educate; he educateth, educates, or doth or does educate. *Plur.* We educate or do educate; ye or you educate or do educate; they educate or do educate.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. I have educated; thou haſt or you have educated; he hath or has educated. *Plur.* We have educated; ye or you have educated; they have educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. I educated or did educate; thou educatedſt or diſt educate, or you educated or did educate; he educated or did educate. *Plur.* We educated or did educate; ye or you educated or did educate; they educated or did educate.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had educated; thou haſdit or you had educated; he had educated. *Plur.* We had educated; ye or you had educated; they had educated.

First Future Tense.

Sing. I ſhall or will educate; thou ſhalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate; he ſhall or will educate. *Plur.* We ſhall or will educate; ye or you ſhall or will educate; they ſhall or will educate.

Second Future Tense.

Sing. I shall or will educate hereafter; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate hereafter; he shall or will educate hereafter. *Plur.* We shall or will educate hereafter; ye or you shall or will educate hereafter; they shall or will educate hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Educate thou; let him educate. *Plur.* Let us educate; educate ye; let them educate.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I may or can educate; thou mayest or canst; or you may or can educate; he may or can educate. *Plur.* We may or can educate; ye or you may or can educate; they may or can educate.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. I might or could have educated; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have educated; he might or could have educated. *Plur.* We might or could have educated; ye or you might or could have educated; they might or could have educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. I might or could educate; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could educate; he might or could educate. *Plur.* We might or could educate; ye or you might or could educate; they might or could educate.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. I might or could have had educated; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have had educated; he might or could have had educated. *Plur.* We might or could have had educated; ye or you might or could have had educated; they might or could have had educated.

*First Future Tense is wanting.**Second Future Tense.*

Sing. I may or can educate hereafter; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can educate hereafter; he may or can educate hereafter. *Plur.* We may or can educate hereafter; ye or you may or can educate hereafter; they may or can educate hereafter.

The Optative Mood is made by prefixing an Adverb of wishing to the Potential Mood ; as, *O that I might educate ! &c.*

The Subjunctive Mood is made by prefixing a Conjunction to the Potential Mood ; as, *If I could educate, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, to educate.

Preterperfect Tense, to have educated.

Preterimperfect Tense,
Preterpluperfect Tense, and } are wanting.
First Future Tense
Second Future Tense, to educate hereafter.

PARTICIPLE of the *Present Tense*, Educating.

Of the Formation of the Verb Passive, *To be Educated*.

Q. How is the Verb Passive conjugated?

A. By the Help of the Verb *Am* or *Be*, and their Derivatives.

Q. Give an Example.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I am educated ; thou art or you are educated ; he is educated. Plur. We are educated ; ye or you are educated ; they are educated.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. I have been educated ; thou hast, or you have been educated ; he hath or has been educated. Plur. We have been educated ; ye or you have been educated ; they have been educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. I was educated ; thou wast, or you was educated ; he was educated. Plur. We were educated ; ye or you were educated ; they were educated.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had been educated ; thou hadst, or you had been educated ; he had been educated. Plur. We had been educated ; ye or you had been educated ; they had been educated.

First Future Tense.

Sing. I shall or will be educated ; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will be educated ; he shall or will be educated.
Plur. We shall or will be educated ; ye or you shall or will be educated ; they shall or will be educated.

Second Future Tense.

Sing. I shall or will be educated hereafter ; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will be educated hereafter ; he shall or will be educated hereafter.
Plur. We shall or will be educated hereafter ; ye or you shall or will be educated hereafter ; they shall or will be educated hereafter.

I M P E R A T I V E M O O D.

Sing. Be thou educated ; let him be educated. *Plur.* Let us be educated ; be ye educated ; let them be educated.

P O T E N T I A L M O O D.*Present Tense.*

Sing. I may or can be educated ; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can be educated ; he may or can be educated.
Plur. We may or can be educated ; ye or you may or can be educated ; they may or can be educated.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. I might or could have been educated ; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have been educated ; he might or could have been educated. *Plur.* We might or could have been educated ; ye or you might or could have been educated ; they might or could have been educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. I might or could be educated ; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could be educated ; he might or could be educated. *Plur.* We might or could be educated ; ye or you might or could be educated ; they might or could be educated.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. I might or could have had been educated ; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have had been educated ; he might or could have had been educated. *Plur.* We might or could have had been educated ; ye or you might or could have had been educated ; they might or could have had been educated.

First Future Tense is wanting.

Second Future Tense.

Sing. I may or can be educated hereafter ; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can be educated hereafter ; he may or can be educated hereafter. *Plur.* We may or can be educated hereafter ; ye or you may or can be educated hereafter ; they may or can be educated hereafter.

The *Optative Mood*, is made by prefixing an *Adverb* of wishing to the *Potential Mood* ; as, *O that I can be educated !* or *O that I could be educated ! &c.*

The *Subjunctive Mood*, is made by prefixing a *Conjunction* to the *Potential Mood* ; as, *If I could be educated, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, To be educated.

Preterperfect Tense, To have been educated.

Preterimperfect Tense,

Preterpluperfect Tense, and } are wanting.

First Future Tense,

Second Future Tense, To be educated hereafter.

PARTICIPLE of the

Preter Tense, Educated.

Q. How are Verbs Neuter formed ?

A. Some like *Verbs active*, and some like *Verbs passive*.

Q. How are Verbs Impersonal formed ?

A. *Impersonals* are formed throughout all *Moods* and *Tenses* in the *Third Person singular* only.

Q. Give an Example of the Formation of the Verb Impersonal active, *It rains.*

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, It rains, or doth, or does rain, or it raineth.
Preterperfect Tense, It hath rained.

Preterimperfect Tense, It rained, or did rain.

Preterpluperfect Tense, It had rained.

First Future Tense, It shall, or will rain.

Second Future Tense, It shall, or will rain hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let it rain.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, It may, or can rain.

Preterperfect Tense, It might, or could have rained.

Preterimperfect Tense, It might, or could rain.

Preterpluperfect Tense, It might or could have had rained.

First Future Tense is wanting.

Second Future Tense, It may, or can rain hereafter.

The Optative Mood is made by prefixing an Adverb of wishing to the Potential Mood; as, O that it might rain! &c.

The Subjunctive Mood is made by prefixing a Conjunction to the Potential Mood; as, If it might rain, &c.

The INFINITIVE MOOD is wanting.

Q. Give an Example of the Formation of the Verb impersonal passive, It is reported.

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, It is reported.

Preterperfect Tense, It hath, or has been reported.

Preterimperfect Tense, It was reported.

Preterpluperfect Tense, It had been reported.

First Future Tense, It shall, or will be reported.

Second Future Tense, It shall, or will be reported hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let it be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, It may, or can be reported.

Preterperfect Tense, It might, or could have been reported.

Preterimperfect Tense, It might, or could be reported.

Preterpluperfect Tense, It might, or could have had been reported.

First Future Tense is wanting.

Second Future Tense, It may, or can be reported hereafter.

The

The Optative Mood is made by prefixing an Adverb of *wishing* to the Potential Mood; as, *O that it might be reported!*

The Subjunctive Mood is made by prefixing a Conjunction to the Potential Mood; as, *If it might be reported.*

The INFINITIVE MOOD is wanting.

CHAP. VII.

Of an ADVERB.

Q. **W**HAT is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Part of Speech commonly set before a Verb, either to declare and fix the Meaning thereof, or to give some Force and Distinction thereto; as, *There is Sorrow, where there is Pain.*

Q. Which are Adverbs?

A. These following most commonly occur; *Already, always, as, asunder, by and by, by or hard by, downward, elsewhere, enough, ever, far or far off, hence, henceforth, here, hereafter, heretofore, bitherto, how, how great, how many, how much, I, if I might, indeed, I wish, little, less, least, much, more, most, nay, never, no, not, now, nowhere, often, oftentimes, O, Oh, Oh that, peradventure, perhaps, rather, seldom, so, than, then, thence, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, every, upward, when, whence, where, whither, yea, yes, yesterday, yesternight:* Also all such Adverbs in *ly*, as are derived from Adjectives; as, *justly, wisely, truly, prudently, bravely, &c.* and all Ordinals; as, *once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c.*

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes; especially Adverbs in *ly*; as, *wisely, more wisely, very wisely.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?

A. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Words and Sentences together: Shews the Reason of a Thing, or lays the Subject under a Condition.

Q. How many sorts of Conjunctions are there?

A. Many; but the Chief are *Copulatives, Disjunctives, Causals and Conditionals.*

Q. What is the Use of the Conjunction Copulative?

A. It joins both the Words and the Sense of a Sentence; as, *I study, and Peter plays.*

Q. What is the Use of a Disjunctive?

A. It joins Words, but disjoins the Sense; as, *I*, or *Peter shall be whipt.*

Q. What is the Use of a Causal?

A. It shews the Cause or Reason of a Thing; as, *I do study; that I may be learned.*

Q. What is the Use of a Conditional?

A. It renders the Speech doubtful; as, *If the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.*

Q. Give me a List of the principal Conjunctions?

A. Also, although, and, as, because, but, either, except, for, howsoever, if, likewise, moreover, namely, neither, nevertheless, nor, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, whether, whither.

C H A P. IX.

Of a P R E P O S I T I O N.

Q. *W H A T* is a Preposition?

A. A Preposition is a Part of Speech regularly set before a Word of another Part of Speech, either separated from it or joined to it, to signify its Rest, Alteration, and Manner of Motion.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Alexander travelled *into Persia*; here *into* is the Preposition separated from the Noun: But in this The Conclusion will shew the Matter, the Preposition *Con* is joined to *elusion*.

Q. By what Name do you call the Preposition, that stands separate?

A. It is called Apposition.

Q. How call you that Preposition, which is joined to the Noun?

A. It is called Composition.

Q. Which are the Prepositions set separate, or by Apposition?

A. They are these that follow; *Above, about, after, against, among or amongst, at, before, behind, before or in presence of, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, on this Side, by or thro', beside, for, from, in, into, on or upon, over, off, out or out of, to or unto, towards, under, up to, with, within, without.*

Q. Which

Q. Which are the Prepositions joined or set in Composition?

A. These that follow, which are proper to the English Tongue only.

1. *A*, which is used for *on*, or *in*; as, *a Foot*, for *on Foot*; *a Bed*, for *in Bed*; tho' it is sometimes redundant; as in abide for *bide*, awake for *wake*.

2. *Be*, which is used for *about*; as in *besprinkle*, i. e. to *sprinkle about*: For *by*, or *nigh*; as, *beside*, i. e. *by* or *nigh the Side*: For *in*; as, *betimes*; i. e. *in time* or *early*: For *before*; as, to *bespeak*, i. e. to speak *for*, &c.

3. *Counter*, which signifies *Opposition* or *Contrariety*; as, *Counterbalance*, *Counterscarp*, *Counterfeit*.

4. *For*, which signifies *Negation*, or *Privation*; as, to *forbid*, to *forsake*.

5. *Fore*, which signifies *before*; as, to *foresee*, to *foretell*.

6. *Mis*, which denotes *Defect* or *Error*; as, *Misdeed*, *Mistake*.

7. *Over*, which signifies *Eminency* or *Superiority*; as, to *overcome*, to *oversee*. It denotes also *Excess*; as, *overhasty*.

8. *Out*, which signifies *Excess*, *Excellency*, or *Superiority*; as, to *out-do*, to *out-run*.

9. *Un*, which denotes *Negation* and *Contrariety*; as, *unpleasant*, *unworthy*: Also *Dissolution*; as, to *unsay*, to *undo*.

10. *Up*, which denotes *Motion upwards*, or *Places* and *Things* that lie *upwards*; as, *Upland*, *upside*.

11. *Sur*, which signifies *on*, *over*, and *upon*, derived from the Latin *super*; as, *surface*.

12. *With*, which signifies *against*, or *opposition*; as, to *withstand*, i. e. to *stand against*. Sometimes it signifies *from* or *back*; as, to *with-hold*, to *withdraw*.

Q. Which are the Prepositions in Composition borrowed from the Latin?

A. 1. *A* and *ab*, whose natural Signification is *from*, *of*, and *out of*; but compounded with an English Word, serve either to denote *Excess*; as, *about*, *afone*, *abhor*, *abuse*, *abroad*; or else to signify *Separation*; as, to *abstain*, to *abolish*.

2. *Ad*, which signifies *to*, or *at*; as, *Advocate*, *Advent*, *Adverb*.

3. *Ante*, which signifies *before*; as, *Antecedent*, to *antedate*.

4. *Circum*, which signifies *about*; as, *Circumlocution*, *Circumvallation*.

5. *Co*, *Col*, *Com*, and *Con*, for *Cum*, signify *with*, or *together*; as, *Copartner*, *Colloquy*, *Commerce*, *Convocation*.

6. *Contra*, which signifies *against*, and denotes *Opposition* or *Contrariety*; as, to *contradict*.

7. *De*, which signifies a kind of *Motion from*; as, *decent*, *detract*, *deduce*, and so is properly used to extend the Sense of a Word; as, to *demonstrate*, to *deplore*.

8. *Di*, which serves to *extend*, *stretch out* or *lesser* the Sense of the Word it is compounded with; as, to *direct*, to *diminish*, to *dilate*.

9. *Dis-*, which signifies *Separation*, *Difference*, or *Diversity*, giving a Signification contrary to the primitive Usage of the Word it is compounded with; as, to *disagree*, to *discharge*.

10. *E*, or *Ex*, which signifies *out*, *out of*, or *off*; as *Event*, i. e. the falling out; to *eject*, i. e. to cast out; to *exclude*, i. e. to shut out.

11. *Extra*, which signifies *beyond*, *over and above*; as, *extravagant*, *extraordinary*.

12. *In* or *Im*, which generally denotes the *Position* or *Disposition*, or an *Action* whereby one Thing is, as it were, put into another; as, to *import*, to *impale*, to *inclose*: Or the *Impression* whereby the Thing receives such and such a Form; as, to *inhabit*, to *incline*. It is also used at the beginning of Words, to denote Privation, or not; and gives a contrary Sense to the Word it is compounded with; as, *Indecent*, *Inhuman*, *Injustice*.

Note, *In Words derived from the French, instead of in, we commonly use en*; as, to *enrage*, to *encourage*: but then it never denotes Privation or not.

13. *Inter*, which signifies *between*; as, to *intervene*, to *interrupt*: but in *interdict*, it signifies as much as *for*, in *forbid*. Sometimes we use *enter*, in Words derived from the French.

14. *Intro*, which signifies *within*; as, to *introduce*.

15. *Ob*, which signifies *against*; as, *Obstacle*, to *oppose*.

16. *Per*, which signifies *through*; and denotes a certain Degree of *Excellence* or *Excess*; as, *perfect*, *perforate*, *persecute*.

17. *Post*, which signifies *after*; as *Postscript*.

18. *Pre*, which signifies *before*; as, to *premeditate*, to *pre engage*, *Preface*.

19. *Pro*, which signifies *for* or *forth*; but it has also a great many other Senses; as, to *profess*, *protect*, *pronounce*, *prorogue*.

20. *Preter*,

20. *Preter*, which signifies *against*; as, *preternatural*.

21. *Re*, which generally implies a repeated *Action*; as, to *repeat*, *recharge*. Sometimes it denotes *Opposition*; as, to *repulse*: Sometimes it denotes only the enlarging the Sense of the simple Verb; as, *repose*, *repaſt*: Sometimes it signifies the changing one *Thing* or *State* into another; as, *Reduce*, *Reduction*: Sometimes it denotes *contrariety*; as, *Reverse*: Sometimes *Honour* and *Esteem*; as, *Regard*, *Respect*: And sometimes *diflike* and *difeſteem*; as, *Reproach*, *Reject*, *Rejeſtion*.

22. *Retro*, which signifies *backward*; as, *Retrospect*, *Retrograde Motion*.

23. *Se*, which signifies *without*, or *by itself*; as, *secure*, *separate*, *seclude*.

24. *Sub*, which signifies *under*; as, to *subscribe*.

25. *Subter*, which signifies *under*; as, *Subterfuge*, i. e. a. *Refuge under*.

26. *Super*, which signifies *upon*, *over*, or *above*; as, *Superscription*, *Superfluous*.

27. *Trans*, which signifies *over* or *beyond*; as, to *transport*, to *transgress*: Sometimes it signifies the moving from one Place to another; as, to *transplant*, to *transpose*; sometimes it denotes the changing of one *Thing* into another; as, to *transform*, *Transubstantiation*.

Q. Which are the Prepositions in Composition derived from the Greek?

A. 1. *A*, which signifies *Privation* or *not*; as, *Anonymous*, *Anarchy*.

2. *Amphi*, which signifies *on both Sides* and *about*; as, *Amphibious*, *Amphitheatre*, *Amphibology*.

3. *Anta* and *Anti*, which signify *against*; as, *Antagonist*, *Antichrist*.

4. *Hyper*, which signifies *over and above*; as, *Hyperbole*.

5. *Hypo*, which signifies *under*; as, *Hypocrify*.

6. *Meta*, which signifies *beyond*; or else denotes the changing of one *Thing* into another; as, *Metaphor*, *Metamorphosis*.

7. *Peri*, which signifies *about*; as, *periodical*, *Periphery*.

8. *Syn*, which signifies *with* or *together*; as, *Synod*, *Syntax*.

C H A P. X.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Q. **W**HAT is an Interjection?

A. An *Interjection* is a Part of Speech, which denoteth a sudden Passion of the Mind, without the help of any other Words : And therefore *Interjections* are as various as the sudden Passions of the Mind themselves ; as,

Ho brave Boys ! Here is News for you.

Q. Which are the Interjections ?

A. These following are some of them ; *Ah ! alack ! alas ! away ! fie ! foh ! good luck ! good Sir ! ha, ha, he ! ha ! heigh ! hem ! ho ! hoi ! how now ! bush ! now ! O ! Oh ! O brave ! O strange ! O boe ! pish ! shub ! Sirrah ! sobo ! St ! tufo ! well done ! well said ! whoo ! wo !*

C H A P. XI.

Of the Derivation of WORDS.

Q. **W**HAT is the Derivation of Words ?

A. It shews how every Word may be formed in its proper Case, Mood, Tense, and Quality.

Q. How is the Genitive Case Singular formed, without the Preposition of prefix'd ?

A. By putting 's to the Substantive of the Possessor ; as, *The Master's Eye*, i. e. *The Eye of the Master makes the Horse fat.*

Note, 1. That the Possessor, or the Thing possessed with this Termination 's, may be accounted either a Substantive of the Genitive Singular, or an Adjective Possessive ; as, *My Master's Son*, where *Master's* is an Adjective Possessive ; which may be properly rendered otherwise, by the Genitive Case, *The Son of my Master.*

2. It must nevertheless be carefully observed, that the single s added to the End of a Word, which before ended in e, does not make such a Word a Genitive Case, or an Adjective Possessive ; neither does it add any Syllable to the Word ; for the e, to which it is added, is cast away in the Pronunciation, and the s only adds to the Number of that Word, and is sounded together with the last Consonant thereof ; as, *In the Words Share, Shares ; Trade, Trades ; Spade, Spades, &c. except where the Words end in ge ; as, Cage, Cages ; or se ; as, Case, Cases ; or ce ; as, Lace, Laces.*

Q. *How*

Q. How are Verbs derived from other Parts of Speech?

A. Many Substantives, and sometimes Adjectives; and sometimes the other Parts of Speech become Verbs, by prefixing the Sign *to* before them, or by adding the Termination *en* to the *Adjective*; as, from a *House* comes *to house*; from *warm*, to *warm*; from *hard*, to *harden*.

Q. Do not Substantives come sometimes from Verbs?

A. Yes; almost every *Verb* has some *Substantive* coming from it; for by the Addition of *er* to the Ending of the *Present Tense*, comes a *Substantive* signifying the *Agent* or *Doer*, which is therefore called a *Verbal Noun*; as, from *to bear*, comes a *Hearer*; from *to carry*, a *Carrier*.

Q. Are not Adjectives sometimes formed from Substantives?

A. Yes; 1. By adding the Termination *y*, are formed *Adjectives* of *Plenty* or of *Abounding*; as, from *Health* comes *healthy*; from *Wealth*, *wealthy*.

2. By adding the Termination *en*, are formed *Adjectives* that signify the *Matter* out of which any Thing is made; as, from *Ash* comes *Ashen*; from *Birch*, *birchen*; from *Oak*, *oaken*, &c. as, *An oaken Stick*. *A birchen Broom*.

3. By adding the Termination *ful*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting *Fulness*; as, from *Joy*, comes *joyful*; from *Youth*, *youthful*; from *Sin*, *sinful*; also from *to abash*, *bashful*, &c.

4. By adding the Termination *some*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting much the same; as, from *Trouble* comes *troublesome*, from *Game*, *gamesome*, &c. tho' sometimes the *e* is left out.

5. By adding the Termination *less*, are formed *Adjectives*, signifying *Want*; as, from *Worth* comes *worthless*; from *Help*, *helpless*; from *Tooth*, *toothless*, &c.

Note, *The same Thing is also signified by un or in, prefixed to Adjectives*; as, *pleasant*, *unpleasant*, &c.

6. By adding the Termination *ly*, are formed *Adjectives*, which denote *Likeness*; as, from *Man* comes *manly*; from *Good*, *goodly*; also from *to fit* comes *fitly*; from *certain*, *certainly*, &c.

7. By adding the Termination *ish*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting the same Thing; as, from *Wolf* comes *wolfish*; from *Child*, *childish*; *Sheep*, *sheepish*; &c. Also from *Book* comes *bookish*; and from *to tickle* comes *ticklish*.

Note, 1. From *Adjectives*, by adding the same Termination, are formed *Adjectives diminutive*; as, from *Green* comes *greenish*; *Soft*, *softish*; *Hard*, *hardish*, &c.

2. There are also some *National Names* which end in *ish*; as, *English*, *Spanish*, *Danish*, &c. and in *ic*; as, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, *Italic*.

Q. By

Q. By what other Means are Words derived from their Primitives?

A. By adding -ship, -dom, -rick, -wick, -ness, -head, -hood.

1. Words ending in -ship, denote, *Office, Employment, or Condition*; as, *Stewardship, Fellowship, Lordship, &c.*

2. Words ending in -dom, signify *Office or Charge with Power and Dominion*, or without them; as, *Popedom, Kingdom, Also*

They signify the *State, Condition, Quality, Propriety, and Place* in which a Person exercises his Power; as, *Freedom, Thralldom, Whoredom, Wisdom, Dukedom, &c.*

3. Words ending in -rick and -wick, denote *Office and Dominion*; as, *Bishoprick, Bailywick.*

Note, -ment and -age are purely French Terminations, and have the same Meaning with us as with them, and scarce ever occur but in Words derived from that Language; as, *Commandment, Usage.*

4. Substantives ending in -ness, signify the *Essence of the Thing*; and are formed from *Adjectives*; as, from *white* comes *Whiteness*; from *hard*, *Hardness, &c.*

Note, These are called Abstract Nouns.

5. Nouns that end in -head and -hood, denote the *State, Condition, and Quality of a Thing, or Person*; as, *Godhead, Manhood, Widowhood, Brotherhood, Livelihood, &c.*

Note, There are also Substantives (*derived from Adjectives and Verbs*) which are made by adding the ending th, with some small change; as, from *long* comes *Length*; *strong*, *Strength*; *warm*, *Warmth*; *Moon*, *Month*, &c. Also from *to die*, comes *Death*; from *grow*, *Growth*, &c.

Of Substantives Diminutive.

Q. What is a Substantive Diminutive?

A. It is another Method of *Derivation*, by which a *Noun* is formed, to lessen the Sense of its Primitive Word; as, from *Lamb* comes *Lambkin*, which is a little *Lamb*.

C H A P. XII.

Of the S Y N T A X.

Q. **W**HAT is Syntax?

A. It is the disposing of Words in their right Case, Gender, Number, Person, Mood, Tense and Place, in a Sentence.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Good Boys are not beaten; here the Words are placed according to Syntax: Whereas should I say, Beaten not are Boys good, it would be unintelligible; because there is no Syntax in this Sentence.

Q. How many kinds of Sentences are there?

A. Two; Simple and Compound.

Q. What is a Simple Sentence?

A. It is that wherein there is but one Verb, and one Nominative Word of the Subject, either express'd or understood; as, The Boy reads.

Q. What is a Compound Sentence?

A. It is two Simple Sentences joined together by a Conjunction, or by a Relative; as, who, which, that; or by a Comparative Word; as, so, as, such, so many, as many, more than; as, I am diligent, and you are negligent. He is a naughty Boy, who deserves to be whipt.

Q. What do you mean by a Nominative Word?

A. The Word that goes before the Verb, and answers to the Question who or what; as, Boys play. Where it may be asked, Who do play? Answer, Boys.

Q. Does the Nominative Case or Word always go before the Verb?

A. Yes; except when a Question is ask'd, and then the Nominative Case follows the Verb, or more commonly the Sign of the Verb; as, Did John go to London? Do I neglect my Business?

Q. What is the Construction of the Verb with the Nominative Word?

A. The Verb must be of the same Number and Person with the Nominative Word; as, I stand; thou standest; he standeth: Not I standest; thou standeth; he stand.

Q. Is the Nominative Case to the Verb always a Substantive?

A. No:

A. No : Sometimes the *Infinitive Mood* stands for the *Nominative Word*; as, *To lie is shameful*: And sometimes a whole Clause aforegoing; as, *To rise betimes in the Morning, is the most wholsom Thing in the World*.

Q. If two, or more *Substantives Singular* come together, how must the Verb be put?

A. In the *Plural Number*; as, *Peter and John Fight*.

Q. What Number is the Verb put in, when it follows a Noun of Multitude?

A. It may be put in the *Plural*, when Circumstances absolutely determine the Case to be more than one; but it is most commonly of the *Singular Number*; as, *The Multitude is very noisy. The Heap is removed*.

Q. Of what Case must those Nouns be, which follow Verbs, and are governed by them?

A. Sometimes the *Genitive*; as, *Take Pity of me*: Sometimes the *Dative*; as, *I gave a Book to the Master*: And sometimes the *Accusative*; as, *I love my Master*.

Q. What is the Construction of the *Vocative*?

A. The *Vocative* is no Part of the Sentence, but only the Person to whom the Sentence is address'd; and is always of the Second Person *Singular* or *Plural*; as, *John, where have you been, that you have staid so long?*

Q. Of what is the *Ablative Case* govern'd?

A. The *Ablative* is always governed of some *Preposition*, expressed or understood; such as, *in, with, through, for, from, by, and than*; as, *He took it from me. He went with you*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of TRANSPOSITION.

Q. **W**HAT is Transposition?

A. It is the placing of Words out of their natural Order, to render the Sound of them more agreeable to the Ear.

E X A M P L E.

It cannot be avoided, but that Scandals will arise, and Differences will grow in the Church of God, so long as there is Wickedness on Earth, or Malice in Hell.

TRANS-

TRANSPOSED.

It cannot be avoided, so long as there is Wickedness on Earth, or Malice in Hell, but that Scandals will arise, and Differences will grow in the Church of God.

Note, Where the natural order of Words is smooth and grateful to the Ear, they ought not to be transposed, unless in Poetry, and there only, when the Necessity of the Verse requires it.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the ELLIPSIS.

Q. **W**HAT is an Ellipsis?

A. The leaving out of Words in a Sentence.

Q. Upon what Account may Words be left out?

A. 1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind. Therefore in a Relative Sentence, the Antecedent, or foregoing Word, is seldom repeated; as, *I bought the Books, which [Books] I read.*

2. When any Word is to be immediately mentioned, if it can be well understood, it ought to be left out in the former Part; as, *Drink ye Red [Wine] or White Wine.*

3. When the Thought is expressed by some other Means; as pointing to a Man, you need not say, *Who is that Man?* but, *Who is that?*

4. Those Words, which, upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to St. Paul's [Church] then turn to the left [Hand].*

5. *Thing* and *Act*, are frequently left out when they may be understood; as, *It is hard, [i. e. a hard Thing] to travel through the Snow. It is easy, [i. e. an easy Thing or Act] to do so.*

6. The Conjunction *that*, is often left out in a Compound Sentence; as, *I desire [that] you would write for me.*

7. The Relatives, *that*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, may be left out; as, *There goes the Man [that or whom] I beat Yesterday. Is this the Man ye spoke of? i. e. of whom ye spoke?*

8. Sometimes a whole Sentence is left out; as, *It is our Duty to pay a Respect and Deference, as to all those that are Virtuous and Courageous; so [it is our Duty to pay a Respect and Deference] to those also, who bear any Office or Command in the State.*

CHAP.

A New Guide

CHAP. XV.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

A. or Answ. <i>Answer</i>	D. D. <i>Doctor in Divinity</i>
A. B. <i>Artium Bacca-</i>	Dec. or <i>tober.</i> <i>Decembe</i>
<i>laureus, Bachelor of Arts</i>	Deut. <i>Deuteronomy</i>
Abp. <i>Archbishop</i>	Do. <i>Ditto, the same</i>
Acct. <i>Account</i>	Dukm. <i>Dukedom</i>
A. D. <i>Anno Domini, in the</i>	Earld. <i>Earldom</i>
<i>Year of our Lord</i>	Edm. <i>Edmund</i>
Adml. <i>Admiral</i>	Edw. <i>Edward</i>
Admrs. <i>Administrators</i>	E. g. <i>Exempli gratia, as for</i>
A. M. <i>Artium Magister,</i>	<i>Example</i>
<i>Master of Arts</i>	Eliz. <i>Elizabeth</i>
Anab. <i>Anabaptist</i>	Eng. <i>English, England</i>
Ap. <i>Apostle</i>	Ep. <i>Epistle</i>
Apr. <i>April</i>	Eph. <i>Ephesians</i>
Ast. P. G. C. <i>Astronomy-Pro-</i>	Esa. <i>Esaias</i>
<i>fessor of Gresham College</i>	Esq. <i>Esquire</i>
B. A. <i>Bachelor of Arts</i>	Ex. <i>Example</i>
Bart. <i>Baronet</i>	Feb. <i>February</i>
B. D. <i>Bachelor in Divinity</i>	Fr. <i>France, French, Francis,</i>
Bp. <i>Bishop</i>	<i>and Frances</i>
B. V. <i>Blessed Virgin</i>	F. R. S. <i>Fellow of the Royal</i>
C. <i>Cent.</i> <i>Centum, an Hundred</i>	<i>Society</i>
Cant. <i>Canticles, Canterbury</i>	Gal. <i>Galatians</i>
Capt. <i>Captain</i>	Gen. <i>Genesis</i>
Cat. <i>Catechism</i>	Genl. <i>General</i>
Chap. <i>Chapter</i>	Genmo. <i>Generatissimo</i>
Chron. <i>Chronicles</i>	Gent. <i>Gentleman</i>
Cit. <i>Citizen</i>	Geo. <i>George</i>
Cler. <i>Clericus, Clergyman</i>	Gosp. <i>Gospel</i>
Clem. <i>Clement</i>	G. R. <i>Georgius Rex, George</i>
Co. or Comp. <i>Company</i>	<i>the King</i>
Col. <i>Colonel, Colossians</i>	Greg. <i>Gregory</i>
Com. <i>Commissioner</i>	Heb. <i>Hebrews</i>
Corn. <i>Cornelius</i>	Hen. <i>Henry</i>
C. S. <i>Custos Sigilli, the</i>	Hier. <i>Hieronymus, Jerom</i>
<i>Keeper of the Seal</i>	Hum. <i>Humphrey</i>
C. P. S. <i>Custos Privati Sigilli,</i>	Hund. <i>Hundred</i>
<i>the Keeper of the Privy-</i>	I. <i>Idem, the same</i>
<i>Seal.</i>	<i>i. e. id est, that is</i>
Cur. <i>Curate</i>	J. H. S. <i>Iesus Hominum</i>
Dr. <i>Doctor</i>	<i>Salvator, Jesus Saviour of</i>
Dan. <i>Daniel</i>	<i>Men.</i> Ila.

Ila. <i>Isaiah</i> .	N. S. <i>New Stile</i>
Ja. <i>James</i>	Num. <i>Number</i>
Jac. <i>Jacob</i>	Ob. <i>Objection</i>
J. D. <i>Jurium Doctor, Doctor of Laws</i>	Obt. <i>Obedient</i>
Jer. <i>Jeremy, Jerom</i>	Oct. or 8ber. <i>October</i>
Jno. <i>John</i>	O. S. <i>Old Stile</i>
Josh. <i>Joshua</i>	Par. <i>Parish</i>
Km. <i>Kingdom</i>	Parl. <i>Parliament</i>
Kt. <i>Knight</i>	Pent. <i>Pentecost</i>
Ld. <i>Lord</i>	Per Cent. <i>per Centum, by the Hundred</i>
l. <i>Iber, Book, and libræ, Pounds</i>	Pet. <i>Peter</i>
Lam. <i>Lamentations</i>	Phil. <i>Philip</i>
L. D. <i>Lady Day</i>	Philom. <i>Philomathes, a Lover of Learning; or Philomaticus, a Lover of the Mathematics</i>
Lev. <i>Leviticus</i>	P. M. G. <i>Professor of Music at Gresham College</i>
Lieu. <i>Lieutenant</i>	Prof. Th. Gr. <i>Professor of Divinity at Gresham College</i>
L. L. D. <i>Legis Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws</i>	P. S. <i>Postscript</i>
Lond. <i>London</i>	Ps. <i>Psalm</i>
Ldp. <i>Lordship</i>	Q. <i>Question, Queen</i>
Morn. <i>Morning</i>	q. d. <i>quasi dicat, as if he should say</i>
m. <i>manipulus, a Handful</i>	q. l. <i>quantum libet, as much as you please</i>
M. A. <i>Master of Arts</i>	q. s. <i>quantum sufficit, a sufficient Quantity</i>
Ma. <i>Madam</i>	Regr. <i>Register</i>
Mty. <i>Majesty</i>	Regimt. <i>Regiment</i>
Mar. <i>March</i>	Reg. <i>Regent</i>
Marm. <i>Marmaduke</i>	Reg. Prof. <i>Regius Professor, King's Professor</i>
Mart. <i>Martin, Martyr</i>	Rel. <i>Religion, Relation</i>
Mat. <i>Matthew</i>	Rev. <i>Revelation, Reverend</i>
Math. <i>Mathematics</i>	Rt. Wpfal. <i>Right Worshipful</i>
M. D. <i>Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Physic</i>	Rt. Honble. <i>Right Honourable</i>
Mich. <i>Michael, Michaelmas</i>	St. <i>Saint</i>
Min. <i>Minister</i>	Sept. or 7ber. <i>September</i>
Mr. <i>Master</i>	Serj. <i>Serjeant</i>
Mrs. <i>Mistress</i>	Servt. <i>Servant</i>
MS. <i>Manuscript</i>	
MSS. <i>Manuscripts</i>	
N. Note	
Nat. <i>Nathanael, Nativity</i>	
N. B. <i>Nota bene, Mark well</i>	
Nic. <i>Nicodemus, Nicholas</i>	
n. l. <i>non liquet, it appears not</i>	
Nov. or 9ber. <i>November</i>	

Sol. <i>Solution</i>	Wpful. <i>Worshipful</i>
Sr. <i>Sir</i>	Xn. <i>Christian</i>
S. T. P. <i>Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Professor of Divinity.</i>	Xpher. <i>Christopher</i>
Tho. <i>Thomas</i>	Xt. <i>Christ</i>
Theo. <i>Theophilus</i>	ye. <i>the</i>
Theff. <i>Thessalonians</i>	yn. <i>then</i>
V. vide. <i>See, Verse</i>	ym. <i>them</i>
Viz. <i>videlicet, that is to say</i>	yr. <i>your</i>
Will. or Wm. <i>William</i>	ys. <i>this</i>
Wp. <i>Worship</i>	yu. <i>you or thou</i>
	&. <i>et. and</i>
	&c. <i>et cætera, and so forth</i>

Note, These Contractions ought to be avoided as much as possible, unless it be for one's own private Use, and where it would be ridiculous to write them at length; as, Mr. for Master, and Mrs. for Mistress, &c. It argues likewise a Disrespect and Slighting to use Contractions to our Betters, and is often puzzling to others.





A New Guide to the English Tongue.

PART IV.

SENTENCES in PROSE.

A Desire to excel others in Virtue, is very commendable; and a Delight in obtaining Praife, deserves Encouragement, because it discovers an excellent Mind: But he is wicked, who employs his Thoughts only to out-going the worst in Villany. Such a Contention is diabolical.

2. A wise Man values Pleasure at a very little Rate, because it is the Bane of the Mind, and the Cause of all Misery: But he values no Possession more than Virtue, because it is the Fountain of all public and private Happiness.

3. Boast not of thy Health and Strength too much; only whilst thou enjoyest them, give Praife to Him that bestoweth all good Things upon all Men: Use them well, lest He deprive thee of them. God doth give to thee, return Him not Evil.

4. By the Fall of *Adam* from that glorious and happy State, wherein he was created, the divine Image on his Mind is quite changed and altered; and he, who was created but a little inferior to the Angels above, is now made but little superior to the Angels below.

5. Children are such as their Institution; Infancy is led altogether by Imitation; it hath neither Words nor Actions but what are infused by others: If it have good or ill Language, it is borrowed; and the Shame or Thanks are only due to them that lent them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes Men are so blinded with Avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby give others an Opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do not the Work of God negligently ; and let not your Heart be upon the World, when your Hand is lifted up in Prayer : For that Time, you may be confident, is gained, which is prudently and zealously spent in God's Service.

8. Divine Providence disposes all Things most wisely ; not only in what concerns the World in general, but every one of us in particular : So that in what Condition soever he puts us, we may assure ourselves that it is best for us, since He chuses it, who cannot err.

9. Ever since the Transgression of our first Parents, the Purity of Human Nature hath been miserably stain'd ; its Faculties have been sadly depraved ; and its Affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the World.

10. Enquire not into the Secrets of God, but be content to learn your Duty according to the Quality of your Person or Employment. God's Commandments were proclaimed to all the World ; but his Counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the Veil.

11. Flatter not yourself that you have Faith towards God, if you want Charity towards your Neighbour ; for the one is a certain Effect of the other. Neither follow a Multitude to Sin, lest God make you share with them in their Punishment.

12. Gold, tho' the noblest of Metals, loseth its Lustre when continually worn in the same Purse with Copper, or Brads ; and the best Men, by associating themselves with the Wicked, are often corrupted with their Sins, and partake of their Punishments.

13. *Gregory Nyssen* compared an Usurer to a Man giving Water to one in a burning Fever ; which does him more harm than good : So the Usurer, tho' he seems for the present to relieve his Brother's Wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself Time and Leisure to make his Peace with God, and sign a Truce with Heaven ; but more to be admired is he, who is obliged to live in the midst of Temptations, and yet can be in love with Religion to the last Moment of his Life.

15. He that only pleases himself, does himself no Kindness, because he displeases God his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all Men, and to do to others those Things, which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If

16. If they go down to the Pit, that do not feed the Hungry, and clothe the Naked ; what will become of those that take away Bread from the Hungry, and Clothes from the Naked ? If want of Charity be tormented in Hell, what will become of the Covetous ?

17. It is a commendable Thing for a Boy to apply his Mind to the Study of good Letters ; they will be always useful to him ; they will procure him the Favour and Love of good Men, which those that are wise value more than Riches and Pleasures.

18. King *Darius's* Mother, when she heard of the Death of *Alexander*, laid violent Hands upon herself ; not that she preferred an Enemy before a Son, but because she had experienced the Duty of a Son in him, whom she had feared as an Enemy.

19. Let us never measure our Godliness by the Number of Sermons, which we hear, but by the Fruit we bring forth ; without which, all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of Stripes, which belongs to him that *knows his Master's Will and does it not*.

20. Lazy Folks take the most Pains. Some People are so careless, that they will run all Hazards, rather than help themselves at the Expence of a little Trouble ; and it generally happens, that they are the greatest Sufferers in the Conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by Appearances than Realities ; and the impudent Man in his Air and Behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has Ability and Merit, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is possessed of neither.

22. Many Men are grown so negligent of seeking divine Mercy betimes, that they put *that off to the last*, which should have been the first Part of their Busines ; and many Times their Life is at an End, before they begin their Repentance.

23. No Man is so prosperous and happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad Days ; and on the Contrary, no Man is so miserable, but he has some Times of Refreshment. Prosperity and Adversity, by turns, succed one another, as Rain does fair Weather, and fair Weather Rain.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our Hopes and Desires, our Projects and Designs for this World, beyond the Term of our living here : And it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this World, longer than we are like to continue in it.

25. Obe-

25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole Duty of a Man, both towards God, his Neighbour, and himself ; we should therefore let it be engraven on our Hearts, that we may be useful in the Common-Wealth, and loyal to our Prince.

26. Our Life is a Warfare, and this World a Place of Masteries, wherein the greatest Garlands are allotted to them, who sustain the greatest Labours : For by the Smart of our Stripes is augmented the Glory of our Reward.

27. Pride is a very remarkable Sin, and often meets with very extraordinary Judgments, even in this Life ; but will certainly be punished in the next : For if God spared not the Angels for this Sin, but cast them into Hell, let no Man hope to speed better.

28. Personal Merit is all a Man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to Honesty and Truth, and leads a regular and virtuous Life, is more truly Noble than a debauched abandoned Profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious Family.

29. Riches are like Dung, which stink in an Heap ; but being spread abroad, make the Earth fruitful. It is but mere Fancy to desire and esteem Riches, except it be for the Sake of using them. The best Metals lose their Lustre, unless brighten'd by Use.

30. Repentance, tho' it is not to be rested in as any Satisfaction for Sin, or any Cause of the Pardon thereof, which is the Act of God's free Grace in Christ ; yet it is of such Necessity to all Sinners, that none may expect Pardon without it.

31. St. Bernard, in his Youth, being troubled with a Pain in his Head, a certain Woman profered to cure him, by reciting a few Verses by way of Charm ; but he refused, saying, *I had rather endure the Hand of God, than be cured by the Hand of the Devil.*

32. Servants should not deal worse with their Masters for dealing better with them, but conscientiously do their work, that the Proverb may not be verified in them, *He that pays his Servant's Wages beforehand, cuts off his Right Arm,* that is, Occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

33. The Lawfulness of our Actions may not be judged by the Events, but by the Grounds : The wise and holy Arbiter of the World knows why, many times, the better Cause hath the worse Success : Many a just Business is crossed for a Punishment to the Agent.

34. Trade is so noble a Master, that it is willing to entertain all Mankind in its Service, and has such Variety of Employments adapted to every Capacity, that all but the Lazy may support at least, if not enrich themselves.

35. Time is one of the most precious Talents in the World, which the Author of it has committed to our Management! So precious, that he gives it us by Drops; nor ever affords us two Moments at once; but always takes away one, when he lets us have another.

36. Very wholsom Advice was that, which was given by a Heathen Philosopher, viz. *Make it no longer a Matter of Dispute, what are the Marks and Signs of a Righteous Man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such an One.*

37. *Virtue (says a Vicious Man on his Death-Bed) as much outshines Vice in Splendor and Light, as the glorious Luminary of Heaven, which runs its daily Course in the lofty Sky, does that small Rush-Light which stands glimmering by my Bed's Side.*

38. Vain Glory destroys all the Fruits of a good Action. He that Prays, or gives Alms to be seen of Men, must take that as his Reward; nor must he expect any other from Heaven, but the Portion of those Hypocrites, that love the Praise of Men, more than the Praise of God.

39. Upbraid no Man's Weaknes to discomfort him, nor report it to him to disparage him; neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or to dispraise any Man else, unless God's Glory, or some good End do hallow it.

40. Wicked Breasts are false to themselves; neither trusting to their own Choice, nor making choice of that, which they dare to trust. They will set a good Face upon their secretly unpleasing Sins; and had rather be Self-condemned, than Wise and Prudent.

41. We ought neither to be so eager for hoarding up Treasure, as to with-hold our Hand intirely from giving; nor yet so careless and extravagant, as to let any Thing be unprofitably lost, which might be useful to ourselves, or others.

42. Young Minds being fullest of Ignorance want Instruction most; are fittest to receive it, as being freest from Prejudices, and worldly Cares; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such Corruptions as would otherwise expel it.

SENTENCES in VERSE.

Life is short and miserable.

AH! Few and full of Sorrow are the Days
Of miserable Man : His Life decays
Like that frail Flower, which with the Sun's uprise,
Her Bud unfolds, and with the Evening dies :
He, like an empty Shadow glides away,
And all his Life is but a Winter's Day.

On the diligent Ants.

Ants in Battalia to their Cells convey,
The plunder'd Forage of their yellow Prey ;
The little Drudges trot about, and sweat,
But will not strait devour all that they get ;
For in their Mouths we see them carry home,
A Stock for Winter, which they know must come.

On the Atheist.

Bold is the Wretch, and blasphemous the Man,
Who being finite, will attempt to scan
The Works of him, that's infinitely wise,
And those he cannot comprehend denies :
Our Reason is too weak a Guide to shew,
How God Almighty governs all below.

A Future State certain.

Brave Youths the Paths of Virtue still should tread,
And not by Error's devious Tract be led ;
Till free from Filth, and spotless is their Mind,
Till pure their Life, and of th'Etherial Kind :
For this we must believe, whene'er we die,
We sink to Hell, or else to Heaven fly.

On Travel.

By Travel crown the Arts, and learn abroad
The gen'ral Virtues, which the Wise applaud :
To study Nations, I advise betimes,
And various Kingdoms know, and various Climes :
Whatever worthy thy Remarks thou seest,
With Care remember, and forget the rest.

Heavenly

Heavenly Love.

Christ's Arms do still stand open to receive
All weary Prodigals, that Sin do leave ;
For them he left his Father's blest Abode ;
Made Son of Man, to make Man Son of God :
To cure their Wounds, he Life's Elixir bled,
And dy'd a Death to raise them from the Dead.

The Self-wise.

Conceited Thoughts, indulg'd without controul,
Exclude all further Knowledge from the Soul :
For he, that thinks himself already wise,
In course, all further Knowledge will despise :
And but for this, how many might have been
Just, reputable, wise, and honest Men.

On Death.

Death at a Distance we but slightly fear,
He brings his Terrors as he draws more near :
Through Poverty, Pain, Slav'ry, we drudge on,
The worst of Beings better please than none :
No Price too dear to purchase Life and Breath,
The heaviest Burthen's easier born than Death.

On Ambition.

Dazled with Hope, we cannot see the Cheat
Of aiming with Impatience to be great.
When wild Ambition in the Heart we find,
Farewel Content, and Quiet of the Mind :
For glitt'ring Clouds, we leave the solid Shore,
And wonted Happiness returns no more.

On the Soldier.

Eager the Soldier meets his desp'rate Foe,
With an Intent to give his fatal Blow ;
The Cause he fights for, animates him high :
Namely Religion, and dear Liberty :
For these he conquers, or more bravely dies,
And yields himself a willing Sacrifice.

On the Resurrection.

From ev'ry Corner of th' extended Earth,
The scatter'd Dust is call'd to second Birth ;
The sever'd Body now unites again,
And kindred Atoms rally into Men,
The various Joints resume their ancient Seats,
And ev'ry Limb its former Task repeats.

On Youth.

Fragrant the Rose is, but it fades in time ;
The Violet sweet, but quickly past the Prime ;
White Lillies hang their Heads, and soon decay :
And whiter Snow in Minutes melts away :
Such and so with'ring are our early Joys,
Which Time, or Sickness, speedily destroys.

The Duty of Man.

First to our God, we must with Rev'rence bow,
The second Honour to our Prince we owe ;
Next to Wives, Parents, Children, fit Respect,
And to our Friends and Kindred we direct :
Then we must those, who groan beneath the Weight
Of Age, Disease, or Want, commiserate.

The Desire.

From my Beginning, may th'Almighty Powers,
Blessings bestow in never-ceasing Showers ;
Oh ! may I happy be, and always blest !
Of ev'ry Joy, of ev'ry Wish posses'd !
May Plenty dissipate all worldly Cares,
And smiling Peace blest my revolving Years !

On Mortality.

From stately Palaces we must remove,
The narrow Lodgings of a Grave to prove ;
Leave the fair Train, and the light gilded Room,
To lie alone benighted in the Tomb.
God only is Immortal ; Man not so :
Life, to be paid upon Demand, we owe.

On honest Labour.

Go to the Plough or Team ; Go Hedge or Ditch ;
Some honest Calling use, no matter which ;
Be Porter, Postman, take the lab'ring Oar ;
Employment keeps the Bailiffs from the Door :
Though thou be mean, thy frugal Industry,
Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

On Heaven.

Heaven is our Guard, and Innocence its Care,
Nor need the Just the worst of Dangers fear :
It pities the defenseless poor Man's Grief,
And sends him, when he calls, Help and Relief :
Its Arm, the surest Succour, and the best,
Delivers and revenges the Distress'd.

On an Active Life.

Happy is he, the only happy Man,
Who out of Choice, does all the Good he can ;
Who Busines loves, and others better makes,
By prudent Industry, and Pains he takes :
God's Blessing here he'll have, and Man's Esteem,
And when he dies his Works will follow him.

Misfortunes Advantageous.

In all Misfortunes, this Advantage lies,
They make us humble, and they make us wise :
Let's bear it calmly, tho' a grievous Woe,
And still adore the Hand that gives the Blow ;
And he that can acquire such Virtue, gains
An ample Recompence for all his Pains.

On CHRIST our Life.

I am the Resurrection, saith the Lord ;
Eternal Life's the Fruit of my eternal Word ;
Whoever firmly does in me believe,
The Grave shall not confine, nor Hell receive :
Not only this ; but those that will rely
On what I teach, shall never never die.

On King G E O R G E.

Long may the King Great Britain's Scepter sway,
While all his Subjects peaceably obey :
And when God's Providence shall him removē
From these below, to higheſt Realms above ;
To his own Race, may he the Crown resign,
For ever to continue in that Line.

On the Scripture.

Let sacred Writings always be admir'd,
Whose holy Penmen truly were inspir'd ;
Through all succeeding Times, both worst and best,
They have run down, and born the strictest Test :
A Spirit there, in ev'ry Line we see,
Of Hope, Love, Joy, and Immortality.

On a Competency.

Let me, O God, my Labours so employ,
That I a Competency may enjoy ;
I ask no more, than my Life's Wants supply,
And leave their Due to others when I die ;
If this thou grant (which nothing doubt I can),
None ever liv'd or dy'd a richer Man.

On the Fall of Man.

Man was by Heaven made to govern all,
But how unfit, demonstrates in his Fall ;
Created pure, and with a Strength endu'd,
Of Grace divine, sufficient to have stood ;
But alienate from God, he soon became
The Child of Wrath, Pride, Misery, and Shame.

On the Sceptic.

No Providence the Sceptic will allow,
Then let th'ungrateful Mortal tell me, how
His tender Infancy Protection found,
And how his Childhood was with Safety crown'd !
How through his Youth he came to manly Years,
Through many Dangers which he sees and fears !

The Good of Evils.

One Week's Extremity may teach us more,
Than long Prosperity had done before:
Death is forgotten in our easy State,
But Troubles mind us of our final Fate:
The doing ill, affects us not with Fears,
But suffering ill, brings Sorrow, Woe, and Tears.

On Lying.

On all Occasions to declare the Truth,
Is most Praise-worthy in a virtuous Youth:
A Fault extenuated by a Lye,
Is doubled in Reality thereby:
And he that to this Vice becomes a Slave,
In Fire and Brimstone shall his Portion have.

On Fore-Thought.

Rashness and Haste make all Things unsecure,
All great Concernments must Delay endure:
Think on the Means, the Manner and the End,
When any great Design thou dost intend;
And if uncertain thy Pretensions be,
Stay till fit Time wear out Uncertainty.

On the PARLIAMENT.

See Britain's King upon his awful Throne,
Striving to make each Subject's Heart his own:
By Justice ruling, but with Mercy mixt,
Supporting Worship, as by Law 'tis fixt;
While Lords and Commons all as one agree,
To settle firm his Crown and Dignity.

On Trouble.

The happiest Man, that ever breath'd on Earth,
With all the Glories of Estate and Birth,
Had yet some anxious Care to make him know,
No Grandeur was above the reach of Woe.
To be from all Things, that disquiet, free,
Is not consistent with Humanity.

On the Almighty Power.

The lofty Concave of the vast Expanse
 Could never be th' Effect of giddy Chance ;
 Those beauteous and amazing Globes of Light,
 No Power could make, that was not infinite ;
 But when He spake, each Atom of this Frame,
 From the dark Womb of empty Nothing came.

Trifle not in Devotion.

Whither thou go'st conceive, and to what End,
 When thine own Feet the House of God ascend.
 There rather hear his Life-directing Rules,
 Than offer up the Sacrifice of Fools.
 For sinful are their Gifts, who neither know
 What they to God should give, or what they owe.

On Death.

When we have once resign'd our sinful Breath,
 (For we can die but once) then after Death,
 Th' immortal Soul immediately goes
 To endless Joys, or everlasting Woes.
 Wise then's the Man, who labours to secure
 His Passage safe, and his Reception sure.

CHRIST on the Cross.

Ye wand'ring Travellers, that pass this Way,
 Stand still a while, these Agonies survey :
 And on result of serious Thoughts declare,
 If ever Sorrows might with mine compare.
 But G O D, in Mercy, has decreed this Cup,
 Most willingly therefore I drink it up.

Live to Die.

You, whose fond Wishes do to Heaven aspire,
 Who make those blest Abodes your sole Desire ;
 If you are wise, and hope that Bliss to gain,
 Use well your Time, live not an Hour in vain :
 Let not the Morrow your vain Thoughts employ,
 But think this Day the last you shall enjoy.

SELECT FABLES.



He that will not help himself, shall have
Help from no Body.

FABLE I. *Of the Waggoner and Hercules.*

AS a Waggoner was driving his Team, his Waggon sunk into a Hole, and stuck fast.

The poor Man immediately fell upon his Knees, and prayed to *Hercules*, that he would get his Waggon out of the Hole again.

Thou Fool, says *Hercules*, whip thy Horses, and set thy Shoulders to the Wheels; and then if thou wilt call upon *Hercules*, he will help thee..

The Interpretation.

Lazy Wishes never do a Man any Service; but if he would have Help from God in the Time of Need, let him not only implore his Assistance, but make use of his own best Endeavours.



Be mindful of past Favours.

FABLE II. Of the Hound despised by his Master.

AN aged Hound being in Pursuit of his Game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his Teeth were worn out; for which, his Master corrected him very severely.

The Dog begged that he might not be punished, alledging, that he was old; yet he said, he had been stout in his youthful Days, and therefore hoped he might be pardoned, if it were only for his former Services: But I see, continues he, nothing pleaseth without Profit.

The Interpretation.

If a Favour is not continued, it is forgot. Many People are so ungrateful as to take no Notice of the Ninety-nine good Turns, which they have received, if the Hundredth is denied them.

Young



Young Folks think old Folks to be Fools ; but old Folks know young Folks to be Fools.

FABLE III. *Of the Kid, the Goat, and the Wolf.*

WHEN the Goat was going abroad; she charged the Kid to shut the Door after her, and open it to none, till she should return ; and then to look out of the Window first.

Very well Mother, says the Kid : If you had not told me, I should have Wit enough to keep the Door shut, and to take care of myself.

At the same time the Wolf happen'd to be behind the House, and heard the Charge given to the Kid.

Some time after the Goat's Departure, the Wolf knocks at the Door, and counterfeiting the Goat's Voice, demands Entrance.

The Kid supposing it to be her Dam, forgot to look out at the Window, but immediately open'd the Door, and let in the Wolf, who instantly made a Prey of her and tore her to Pieces..

The Interpretation.

Children should obey their Parents, who are always better able to advise them, than the Children can themselves. It is convenient also for young Men to lend an Ear to the Aged, who being more experienced in the Affairs of the World, can give them better Counsel, whereby they may avoid many Dangers. Witness Eli's Sons, and Rehoboam's Fall.

A. Man



A Man may forgive an Injury ; but he cannot easily forget it.

FABLE IV. *Of the Husbandman and the Snake.*

A Husbandman had brought up a Snake in his House ; but being angry with her, struck her with his Hatchet, and wounded her, for which Reason she fled from him.

Afterwards the Husbandman falling into Want, imagined that this Misfortune befel him, for the Injury done to the Snake, and therefore humbly requested of her that she would come and live with him again.

The Snake replied, That she forgave him, but she would not return to live with him who kept a Hatchet in his House ; adding, that although the Smart of the Wound was gone, yet the Mark was left, and the Remembrance of it was still fresh in her Memory.

The Interpretation:

It is not safe to trust that Man, who hath once made a Breach in Friendship. It is God-like to forgive an Injury ; but, no harm to remember it, because it keeps us on our Guard.

Make



Make no Friendship with an ill-natur'd Man.

FABLE V. *Of the Wolves and the Sheep.*

THE Wolves made a League with the Sheep, and Hostages were given on both Sides. The Wolves gave their young Ones to the Sheep, and the Sheep gave their Dogs to the Wolves.

Some time after, while the Sheep were quietly feeding in the Meadow, the young Wolves began to howl for their Dams; at which the Wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the League.

The Sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, They were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt the young Wolves, not having any Dogs with them.

But the Wolves insisted on it, that they were guilty of a Breach of Friendship; alledging at the same time, That those Innocents, who never did any harm in their Lives, would not make such dreadful Lamentations, unless some Violence had been offer'd to them; and knowing the Sheep to be without their Guard, they fell upon them and tore them to Pieces.

The Interpretation.

Be always upon your Guard when an Enemy is near. He who has always run counter to the Rules of Friendship, will never become a true Friend, though you should bind him by the strongest Engagements.

Honesty.



Honesty is the best Policy.

FABLE VI. *Of the two Thieves and the Butcher.*

A Couple of Sharpers went to a Butcher's Shop to buy some Meat ; but while the Butcher was busied with other Customers, one of them stole a piece of Beef and gave it to his Fellow, who put it under his Cloke.

The Butcher presently missed the Meat, and charged them with the Theft.

But he that stole it, swore by *Jove*, that he had none of it ; and he that had it, swore likewise, he did not take it away.

To whom the Butcher replied, The Thief to me is unknown, tho' I believe it to be one of you ; but he by whom you have both sworn, can tell and will reward you accordingly.

The Interpretation.

God Almighty is privy to all our Actions : and though we may for a while deceive Men, yet we cannot escape his all-seeing Eye, who will reward or punish us according as we deserve.

A Liar



A Liar is not to be believed, though he speak the Truth.

FABLE VII. Of the Shepherd's Boy and the Husbandmen.

AS a Boy was looking after some Sheep in a Meadow, he would oftentimes, in Jest, cry out, that the Wolf was among them ; which made the neighbouring Husbandmen come out to his Assistance, and then he would laugh at them, for being such Fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the Wolf came in earnest ; and the Boy began to cry out as usual ; but the Husbandmen, thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about him, but let him cry on ; and so the Sheep became an easy Prey to the Wolf, and were destroyed.

The Interpretation.

Some Men have such a Faculty of Jesting, that the most important and sacred Truths cannot escape them ; others are as notorious for Lying ; the Consequence of which is, a dislike to their Company, and a total Disregard to every Thing they say : For when once the Deceiver is known, his Credit is lost, and he is for ever derided in every Company.

Let



Let Envy alone and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII. *Of the Dog and the Ox.*

AN ill-natur'd Dog, laid himself down in a Manger full of Hay.

Presently came an Ox to feed ; but the Dog in a surly Manner bid him be gone.

Well, replied the Ox ; Thou wilt neither eat the Hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it ; therefore stay there in this thy envious Humour, and keep away every Ox, and then thy Envy will become thy Punishment.

The Dog did so, and by that Means starved himself.

The Interpretation.

Envy torments both the Body and the Mind, and is deservedly its own Punisher. Thus, we see, some Men are content to lose a Blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.

One



One good Turn deserves another.

FABLE IX. *Of the Dove and the Bee.*

A Thirsty Bee came to a Fountain to drink ; but being too hasty, fell in.

A Dove in a neighbouring Tree seeing the Bee struggle for Life, set herself upon a Branch that hung over the Fountain, and by her Weight, brought it to the Water, that the Bee might get upon it ; and so saved her Life.

Some short time after, a Snare was laid for the Dove ; and while the Fowler was drawing the Net together, the Bee (who at that Instant was flying over) seeing her Deliverer in such Danger, stung the Fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the Net go again, by which Means the Dove escaped.

The Interpretation.

Be helpful to thy Friend ; and always return Thanks to those who deserve them.

Evil



Evil be to them that Evil think. *Also,* Throw a Crust to a surly Dog and he will bite you.

FABLE X. Of the good-natur'd Man and the Adder.

A Good-natur'd Man being obliged to go out in frosty Weather; in his return home found an Adder almost frozen to Death, which he brought with him, and laid before the Fire.

As soon as the Creature had received fresh Life by the Warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and fly about the House, and at length kill'd one of the Children.

Well, says the Man, If this is the best Return that you can make for my kind Offices, you shall e'en share in the same Fate yourself; and so kill'd her immediately.

The Interpretation.

Ingratitude is one of the blackest Crimes that a Man can be guilty of: It is hateful both to God and Man, and frequently brings upon such a graceless Wretch all that Mischief, which he either did, or thought to do to another.

Lazy



Lazy Folks take the most Pains. *Also,* Give a Man his Bread and Cheese when he has earn'd it.

FABLE XI. *Of the old Woman and her Maids.*

A Certain old Woman, having about her a Parcel of idle Maids, would oblige them to rise every Morning at the Cock-crowing.

But the Maids looking on this as an Hardship, resolved to put a Stop to this growing Evil, and so cut off the Cock's Head; thinking that they might then lie a-Bed securely, and indulge themselves in their Laziness.

But the careful Mistress soon frustrated their Designs, and ordered a Bell to be brought to her, with which she ever after rung them up at Midnight.

The Interpretation.

It is good to be Industrious ; for Laziness is commonly punished with Want, and Drowsiness ; saith Solomon, with over a Man with Rags.

A Bird



A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

FABLE XII. Of the Fisherman and the Fish.

A Fisherman having cast his Line in the Water, presently after drew up a Fish.

The little Captive entreated the Fisherman that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown larger; and then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the Fisherman, I am not to be so served: If I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; neither should I have caught you now, if you had known there was a Hook within the Bait: And I was always of that Temper, that whatever I could catch, I had rather take it away than leave it behind me.

The Interpretation.

Never let go a Certainty for an Uncertainty.

Parti-



A New Guide to the English Tongue.

P A R T V.

Particular Forms of P R A Y E R.

Public P R A Y E R S for the Use of Schools.

In the Morning.

A Lmighty God, the Fountain of all Wisdom, we humbly beseech Thee to pour into our Hearts, as into their proper Channels, the pure Waters of Learning. And because Thou hast made no Man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual Help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our Studies, that increasing every Day in Piety and good Literature, we may at length become not only useful to ourselves, but ornamental also, both to the State we live in, and to the true holy catholic Church. More especially we pray Thee to give us all Grace to grow wise unto the eternal Salvation of our immortal Souls; and this we beg for Jesus Christ his Sake: In whose holy Name and Words we further pray unto Thee, saying,

OUR Father, which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done in Earth, As it is in Heaven. Give us this Day, our daily Bread. And forgive us our Trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdom, The Power, and the Glory, forever and ever. Amen.

THE Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all moreover. Amen.

In

In the Evening.

O Almighty God, and most merciful Father, we humbly pray Thee to forgive all the Errors and Transgressions which thou hast beheld in us, the Day past ; and help us to express our unfeigned Sorrow for what has been amiss, by our Care to amend it. What we know not, do Thou teach us : Instruct us in our Duty, both towards Thee, and towards Men ; and give us Grace always to do those Things which are good and well-pleasing in thy Sight. Whatsoever good Instructions have been here given this Day, grant that they may be carefully remembered and daily followed ; and whatsoever good Desires Thou hast put into our Hearts, grant that by the Assistance of thy Grace they may be brought to good Effect ; that thy Name may have the Honour, and ourselves may have Comfort at the Day of Account, through Jesus Christ our Saviour : In whose holy Name and Words we further pray unto Thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

Private PRAYERS.*A Prayer for Wisdom and Knowledge, to be said by a Child going to School, or at any other Time.*

O A'mighty Lord and merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth, who of thy free Liberality givest Wisdom abundantly to all, who with Faith and full Assurance ask it of Thee : Beautify by the Light of thy Heavenly Grace, the Towardness of my Wit, the which, with all the Powers of Nature Thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those Things, which may effectually bring me to the Knowledge of Thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour ; but also with my whole Heart and Will, constantly follow the same, and receive daily Increase through thy bountiful Goodness towards me, as well in good Life, as Doctrine : So that 'Thou who workest all Things in all Creatures, mayest make thy gracious Benefits shine in me, to the endless Glory and Honour of thine immortal Majesty. Amen.

A Morn-

A Morning Prayer for a Child.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power. Direct me in all my laudable and praise-worthy Undertakings for the best, and bless me in them. Enlighten my Understanding, strengthen my Memory, sanctify my Heart, and guide me in my Life.. Let the Duties of this Day be cheerfully undergone by me ; and give me Grace so to apply myself to my Learning, that I may thereby become a useful Member of the Common-Wealth. Grant that I may be obedient to my Parents, and to those who have the Care of my Education ; to behave myself soberly, and with good Manners to every one ; and that I may lead an innocent and inoffensive Life. Lord protect and defend all my Relations and Friends ; and grant that none of us may fall into Sin, neither run into any kind of Danger ; but that all our Doings may be ordered by thy Governance, to do always that is righteous in thy Sight ; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour and Glory, World without end. *Amen.*

An Evening Prayer for a Child.

O Lord God Almighty, by whose Providence I have been preserved this Day from all Dangers, that might have befallen me, I humbly beseech Thee, to continue thy watchful Providence over me this Night. Let my Guardian Angels defend me from all the Perils and Dangers of it ; and from all Assaults of my spiritual Enemies. And do Thou, who art always more ready to hear than I am to pray, and art wont to give more than either I desire or deserve, pour down upon me the Abundance of thy Mercy, forgiving me those Things whereof my Conscience is afraid, and giving me those good Things which I am not worthy to ask : Graft in my Heart the Love of thy Name, increase in me true Religion ; nourish me with all Goodness, and of thy great Mercy keep me in the same. And grant, O Lord, that I may so faithfully serve Thee in this Life, that I fail not finally to attain thy heavenly Promises, which exceed all that I can desire ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

SANCTIFY, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these Creatures to our Use, and ourselves to thy Service; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

GOD's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this present Refreshment; and for all his Mercies from Time to Time bestowed upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Before going into the Church.

STAY here all worldly Thoughts, and all Vanities, that I may entertain Heavenly Meditations.

For a Child seating himself in the Church.

OLord, I am now in thy Presence, grant me such a Measure of thy Grace, as may enable me seriously to attend to thy most sacred Word; and obediently to practise the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

When Divine Service is ended.

LORD pardon the Coldness and Wanderings of all my Petitions; and deal with me according to my Needs, and thine own rich Mercies: Bless me this Day, and all the rest of my Life; and grant me thy Heavenly Grace, that I may ever hereafter serve Thee with a clean Heart, to thy Honour and Glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

F I N I S.